



HU000026459T2

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Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala(11) Lajstromszám: **E 026 459**(13) **T2****EURÓPAI SZABADALOM**
SZÖVEGÉNEK FORDÍTÁSA(21) Magyar ügyszám: **E 12 162556**(51) Int. Cl.: **A01N 43/40** (2006.01)(22) A bejelentés napja: **2008. 08. 22.****A01P 13/02** (2006.01)

(96) Az európai bejelentés bejelentési száma:

EP 20080162556

(97) Az európai bejelentés közzétételi adatai:

EP 2514312 A2 **2012. 10. 24.**

(97) Az európai szabadalom megadásának meghirdetési adatai:

EP 2514312 B1 **2015. 07. 08.**

(30) Elsőbbségi adatok:

966340 P **2007. 08. 27.** **US**

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dr. Molnár István, DANUBIA Szabadalmi és
Jogi Iroda Kft., Budapest(54) **Bizonyos piridin- vagy pirimidin-karbonsavakat és bizonyos gabona- és rizs gyomirtó szereket tartalmazó szinergetikus gyomirtó készítmény**

Az európai szabadalom ellen, megadásának az Európai Szabadalmi Közlönyben való meghirdetésétől számított kilenc hónapon belül, felszólalást lehet benyújtani az Európai Szabadalmi Hivatalnál. (Európai Szabadalmi Egyezmény 99. cikk(1))

A fordítást a szabadalmas az 1995. évi XXXIII. törvény 84/H. §-a szerint nyújtotta be. A fordítás tartalmi helyességét a Szellemi Tulajdon Nemzeti Hivatala nem vizsgálta.



(11) **EP 2 514 312 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
08.07.2015 Bulletin 2015/28

(51) Int Cl.:
A01N 43/40 ^(2006.01) **A01P 13/02** ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **12162556.0**

(22) Date of filing: **22.08.2008**

(54) **Synergistic herbicidal composition containing certain pyridine or pyrimidine carboxylic acids and certain cereal and rice herbicides**

Synergistische Herbizidzusammensetzung mit bestimmten Pyridin- oder Pyrimidincarbonsäuren sowie bestimmten Getreide- und Reisherbiziden

Composition herbicide synergique contenant certains acides carboxyliques de pyridine ou pyrimidine et certains herbicides pour céréales et riz

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MT NL NO PL PT
RO SE SI SK TR**

(30) Priority: **27.08.2007 US 966340 P**

(43) Date of publication of application:
24.10.2012 Bulletin 2012/43

(60) Divisional application:
15158027.1

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:
08798490.2 / 2 180 790

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WO-A-2005/063721 WO-A-2007/082098
WO-A-2007/120706 WO-A1-2007/082076

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Description

[0001] This invention concerns a synergistic herbicidal composition containing (a) an herbicidal pyridine carboxylic acid component and (b) a cereal or rice herbicide component.

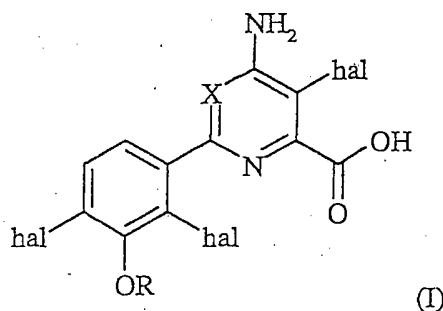
[0002] The protection of crops from weeds and other vegetation which inhibit crop growth is a constantly recurring problem in agriculture. To help combat this problem, researchers in the field of synthetic chemistry have produced an extensive variety of chemicals and chemical formulations effective in the control of such unwanted growth. Chemical herbicides of many types have been disclosed in the literature and a large number are in commercial use.

[0003] In some cases, herbicidal active ingredients have been shown to be more effective in combination than when applied individually and this is referred to as "synergism." As described in the Herbicide Handbook of the Weed Science Society of America, Seventh Edition, 1994, p. 318, "synergism" [is] an interaction of two or more factors such that the effect when combined is greater than the predicted effect based on the response of each factor applied separately." The present invention is based on the discovery that certain cereal or rice herbicides and certain pyridine carboxylic acids, already known individually for their herbicidal efficacy from WO2007/082098, display a synergistic effect when applied in combination.

[0004] The herbicidal compounds forming the synergistic composition of this invention are independently known in the art for their effects on plant growth.

[0005] The present invention concerns a synergistic herbicidal mixture comprising an herbicidally effective amount of

(a) a first herbicide which is a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I)



wherein X represents CH, hal represents F, Cl or Br, and R represents methyl or ethyl, and an agriculturally acceptable salt, ester or amide thereof, and

(b) a second herbicide selected from the group consisting of aminopyralid and triclopyr. The compositions may also contain an agriculturally acceptable adjuvant or carrier. The synergistic compositions may also generally be employed in combination with known herbicide safeners, particularly with cloquintocet mexyl.

[0006] Compounds of formula (I) in which X represents CH, hal represents F or Cl, and R represents methyl are independently preferred.

[0007] The present invention also concerns herbicidal compositions for and methods of controlling the growth of undesirable vegetation, particularly in wheat, rye, barley, oats, triticale and rice, and the use of these synergistic compositions.

[0008] The species spectra of the compounds of the synergistic mixture, i.e., the weed species which the respective compounds control, are broad and highly complimentary. For example, it has been surprisingly found that a combination of diflufenican, optionally with flufenacet, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) exhibits a synergistic action in the control of blackgrass (*Alopecurus myosuroides* L; ALOMY), windgrass (*Apera spica-venti* L; APESV), wild oats (*Avena fatua* L; AVEFA), annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* L; LOLMG), lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album* L; CHEAL), wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis* L SINAR), chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomilla* L; MATCH) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0009] It has also been surprisingly found that a mixture of an acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase-inhibiting herbicide such as clodinafop, fenoxaprop-P, pinoxaden or tralkoxydim, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) exhibits a synergistic action in control of blackgrass (*Alopecurus myosuroides* L; ALOMY), windgrass (*Apera spica-venti* L; APESV), wild oats (*Avena fatua* L; AVEFA), annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* L; LOLMG), littleseed Canarygrass (*Phalaris minor* L; PHAMI) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0010] The mixtures of an acetolactate synthase-inhibitor herbicide such as flupyralsulfuron, iodosulfuron, mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron plus iodosulfuron or sulfosulfuron of the sulfonylureas class; imazamethabenz of the imidazolinones class;

propoxycarbazone of the sulfonylaminocarbonyltriazolinones class; pyroxsulam of the triazolopyrimidine class; and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) unexpectedly exhibit a synergistic action in control of blackgrass (*Alopecurus myosuroides* L; ALOMY), windgrass (*Apera spica-venti* L; APESV), wild oats (*Avena fatua* L; AVEFA), downy brome (*Bromus tectorum* L; BROTE), annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* L; LOLMG), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum* L; LOLMU), rigid ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum* L; LOLRI), littleseed Canarygrass (*Phalaris minor* L; PHAMI), yellow foxtail (*Pennisetum americanum* L; PESGL), annual bluegrass (*Poa annua* L; POAAN), green foxtail (*Setaria viridis* L; SETVI) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0011] It has also been unexpectedly found that the mixture of an acetolactate synthase inhibiting herbicide such as amidosulfuron, chlorsulfuron, flupyr-sulfuron, iodosulfuron, Mesosulfuron, mesosulfuron plus iodosulfuron, metsulfuron, sulfosulfuron, thifensulfuron or tribenuron of the sulfonylureas class; propoxycarbazone or flucarbazone of the sulfonylaminocarbonyl-triazolinone class; imazamethabenz of the imidazolinones class; florasulam or pyroxsulam of the triazolopyrimidines class; and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) shows a synergistic action in control of canola (*Brassica napus* L; BRSNN), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L; CIRAR), chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomila* L; MATCH), bird's-eye speedwell (*Veronica persica* L; VERPE), wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), lady's-thumb (*Polygonum persicaria* L; POLPE), kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0012] The combination of a phytoene desaturase-inhibiting herbicide such as beflubutamid or picolinafen, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) has resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC), wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis* L; SINAR), ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia* L; VERHE), bird's-eye speedwell (*Veronica persica* L; VERPE), wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), black mustard (*Brassica nigra* L; BRSNI), cut-leaf geranium (*Geranium dissectum* L; GERDI), wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus* L; POLCO), lady's-thumb (*Polygonum persicaria* L; POLPE), chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0013] Surprisingly, the combinations of photosystem II-inhibiting herbicides such as bentazone, bromoxynil, chlorotoluron, isoproturon or metribuzin, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) show a synergistic action in control of black mustard (*Brassica nigra* L; BRSNI), wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus* L; POLCO), chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomila* L; MATCH), bird's-eye speedwell (*Veronica persica* L; VERPE), wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC), Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica* L; SASKR) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds. It has been also surprisingly found that a combination of bromoxynil, optionally with pyrasulfotole, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) shows a synergistic action in control of scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomila* L; MATCH), bird's-eye speedwell (*Veronica persica* L; VERPE), wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0014] The combination of a plant growth regulator such as chlormequat, indol-3-ylacetic acid or 4-indol-3-ylbutyric acid, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) has resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC), black mustard (*Brassica nigra* L; BRSNI), cut-leaf geranium (*Geranium dissectum* L; GERDI), wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus* L; POLCO), chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomila* L; MATCH) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds. Similarly, the mixtures of isoxaben, a cell wall biosynthesis inhibiting herbicide, or prosulfocarb, a lipid biosynthesis inhibiting herbicide, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) have resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of black mustard (*Brassica nigra* L; BRSNI), chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomila* L; MATCH), bird's-eye speedwell (*Veronica persica* L; VERPE), wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica* L; SASKR) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0015] It has also been unexpectedly found that the mixture of an auxinic herbicide such as aminopyralid; optionally with picolinafen or diflufenican, dicamba, dichlorprop-P, MCPA, quinclorac and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) exhibits a synergistic action in control of chickweed (*Stellaria media* L; STEME), scented mayweed (*Matricaria chamomila* L; MATCH), bird's-eye speedwell (*Veronica persica* L; VERPE), wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), lady's-thumb (*Polygonum persicaria* L; POLPE), kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC), black mustard (*Brassica nigra* L; BRSNI), cut-leaf geranium (*Geranium dissectum* L; GERDI), wild buckwheat (*Polygonum convolvulus* L; POLCO) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0016] It has been also surprisingly found that the mixture of an EPSP (5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate) synthase inhibitor herbicide such as glyphosate and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) exhibits a synergistic action in control of wild pansy (*Viola tricolor* L; VIOTR), kochia (*Kochia scoparia* L; KCHSC), Russian thistle (*Salsola iberica* L; SASKR) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0017] 4-Amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid derivatives are the especially preferred pyridine carboxylic acids of the formula (I) for the control of weeds in cereal crops including spring, winter and durum wheat, spring and winter barley, oats, and triticale.

[0018] In rice culture (direct seeded, water seeded, or transplanted), the combination of an acetolactate synthase

(ALS)-inhibiting herbicide such as penoxsulam of the triazolopyrimidine class; bispyribac-sodium of the pyrimidinylbenzoate chemical class; bensulfuron-methyl, halosulfuron-methyl, or pyrazosulfuron-ethyl of the sulfonylurea chemical class; or imazethapyr or imazamox of the imidazolinone chemical class; and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) has resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of *Ipomoea hederacea* (L.) JACQ. (IPOHE), *Echinochloa* species (ECHSS), *Ischaemum rugosum* SALISB. (ISCRU), *Leptochloa chinensis* (L.) NEES (LEFCH), *Cyperus esculentus* L. (CYPES), *Cyperus iria* L. (CYPIR), and *Eleocharis kuroguwai* OHWI (ELOKU) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds. Glyphosate, an amino acid biosynthesis inhibitor which specifically inhibits 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate (EPSP) synthase, in combination with a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I), produces synergistic activity on *Polygonum pensylvanicum* L. (POLPY), CYPES, CYPIR, *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) SCOP. (DIGSA), and LEFCH at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds. Synergistic activity between pyridine carboxylic acids of the formula (I) in combination with compounds of the imidazolinone chemistry class or in combination with glyphosate will be particularly useful in crops where imidazolinone or glyphosate resistant crop varieties are being employed.

[0019] It has also been surprising that a mixture of propanil, a photosystem (PS) II-inhibiting herbicide and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) exhibits a synergistic action in control of IPOHE and *Polygonum persicaria* L. (POLPE), at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds and an increased speed of activity on CYPIR and *Scirpus maritimus* L. (SCPMA) over that observed with effective control rates of the individual compounds. Similarly, a mixture of carfentrazone-ethyl, a protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase (PROTOX) inhibiting herbicide, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) exhibits a synergistic action in control POLPE, CYPES, and CYPIR at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds as well as an increased speed of activity on CYPES.

[0020] It has also been unexpectedly found that the mixture of cyhalofop-butyl, an acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) inhibiting herbicide, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) shows a synergistic action in the control of POLPY, *Sphenoclea zeylanica* GAERTN. (SPDZE), ECHSS, LEFCH, *Cyperus* species (CYPSS), *Fimbristylis miliacea* (L.) VAHL (FIMMI), and *Scirpus* species (SCPSS) at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds, while a mixture of fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, another ACCase-inhibiting herbicide, and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) shows a synergistic action in control of FIMMI and SCPSS at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0021] The combination of an auxinic herbicide such as triclopyr, MCPA, or quinclorac and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) has resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of *Marsilea crenata* PRESL (MASCR), CYPSS, FIMMI, ECHSS, LEFCH, *Brachiaria platyphylla* (BRISEB.) NASH (BRAPP), and ISCRU at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds. Similarly, the combination of an auxin transport inhibitor such as diflufenzopyr and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) has resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of IPOHE, LEFCH, and CYPIR at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0022] The combination of compounds with bleaching modes of action such as clomazone; norflurazon, a phytoene desaturase inhibiting herbicide; sulcotrione, a *p*-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibiting herbicide; or pyriclor and a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) has resulted in an unexpected synergistic action in the control of BRAPP, DIGSA, ECHSS, LEFCH, CYPSS, FIMMI, and SCPMA at application rates lower than the rates of the individual compounds.

[0023] 4-Amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid derivatives, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(2,4-dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl)-pyridine-2-carboxylic acid derivatives, and 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-ethoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid derivatives are the especially preferred pyridine carboxylic acids of the formula (I) for the control of weeds in transplanted, water seeded, and direct seeded rice.

[0024] The pyridine carboxylic acids are a new class of compounds having herbicidal activity. A number of pyridine carboxylic acid compounds are described in U.S. Patents 7,300,907 (B2) and 7,314,849 (B2), including 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester and 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(2,4-dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester. The pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I) controls annual grass weeds including *Setaria*, *Pennisetum*, and *Echinochloa*; broadleaf weeds such as *Papaver*, *Gallium*, *Lamium*, *Kochia*, *Amaranthus*, *Aeschynonaerae*, *Sesbania*, and *Monochoria*; and sedge species such as *Cyperus* and *Scirpus*.

[0025] Amidosulfuron is the common name for N-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-N-methylmethanesulfonamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Amidosulfuron controls a wide range of broadleaf weeds, particularly cleavers.

[0026] Aminopyralid is the common name for 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Aminopyralid controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in grassland.

[0027] Bflubutamid is the common name for 2-[4-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl)-phenoxy]-N-(phenylmethyl)butanamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Bflubutamid provides pre- and early post-emergence control of broadleaf weeds in wheat and barley.

[0028] Bensulfuron is the common name for 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]methyl]benzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Bensulfuron-methyl controls annual and perennial weeds and sedges in flooded or wetland rice.

[0029] Bentazone is the common name for 3-(1-methylethyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Bentazone controls broadleaf weeds in spring and winter cereals.

[0030] Bispyribac is the common name for 2,6-bis[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxy]benzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Bispyribac-sodium controls grasses, sedges and broadleaf weeds in direct-seeded rice.

[0031] Bromoxynil is the common name for 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Bromoxynil is used for the post-emergence control of annual broadleaf weeds.

[0032] Carfentrazone is the common name for α ,2-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-4-fluorobenzenepropanoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Carfentrazone-ethyl controls a wide range of broadleaf weeds in cereals and rice.

[0033] Chlormequat is the common name for 2-chloro-*N,N*-trimethyl-ethanaminium chloride. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Chlormequat is a plant growth regulator for producing sturdier plants.

[0034] Chlorsulfuron is the common name for 2-chloro-*N*-[[4-(methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]benzenesulfonamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Chlorsulfuron controls a wide range of broadleaf weeds and some annual grasses.

[0035] Chlorotoluron is the common name for *N*-(3-chloro-4-methylphenyl)-*N,N*-dimethylurea. Its herbicidal activity is described in the Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Chlorotoluron controls a wide range of broadleaf weeds and some annual grasses in winter cereals.

[0036] Clodinafop is the common name for (2*R*)-2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Clodinafop controls a wide range of annual grasses.

[0037] Clomazone is the common name for 2-[(2-chlorophenyl)methyl]-4,4-dimethyl-3-isoxazolidinone. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Clomazone controls grass weeds and broadleaf weeds.

[0038] Cyhalofop is the common name for (2*R*)-2-[4-(4-cyano-2-fluorophenoxy)-phenoxy]propanoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Cyhalofop-butyl controls grass weeds in rice.

[0039] Dicamba is the common name for 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Dicamba controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in cereals.

[0040] Dichlorprop P is the common name for (2*R*)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Dichlorprop controls a wide range of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in cereals and grassland.

[0041] Diflufenican is the common name for *N*-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-3-pyridinecarboxamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Diflufenican controls annual grass weeds and certain broadleaf weeds including *Calium*, *Veronica* and *Viola* spp.

[0042] Diflufenzopyr is the common name for 2-[1-[[[(3,5-difluorophenyl)-amino]carbonyl]hydrazono]ethyl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Diflufenzopyr controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds.

[0043] Fenoxaprop is the common name for 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)-oxy]phenoxy]propanoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Fenoxaprop controls a wide range of annual and perennial grasses.

[0044] Florasulam is the common name for *N*-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-8-fluoro-5-methoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*c*]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Florasulam controls broadleaf weeds, especially *Galium aparine*, *Stellaria media*, *Polygonum convolvulus*, *Matricaria* spp. and various cruciferae.

[0045] Flucarbazone is the common name for 4,5-dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-*N*-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Flucarbazone controls grass weeds, especially *Avena fatua* and *Setaria viridis* and some broadleaf weeds.

[0046] Flufenacet is the common name for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N*-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Flufenacet controls a broad spectrum of grass weeds and certain broadleaf weeds.

[0047] Flupyrsulfuron is the common name for 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-6-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth

Edition, 2006. Flupyr-sulfuron controls black-grass and some broadleaf weeds.

[0048] Glyphosate is the common name for *N*-(phosphonomethyl)glycine. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Glyphosate controls a wide range of annual and perennial, broadleaf and grass weeds.

[0049] Halosulfuron is the common name for 3-chloro-5-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Halosulfuron-methyl controls annual broadleaf weeds and nutsedge in rice.

[0050] Imazamethabenz is the common name for 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-4(or 5)-methylbenzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Imazamethabenz controls *Alopecurus*, *Apera* and *Avena* in wheat, barley and rye.

[0051] Imazamox is the common name for 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Imazamox is used for broad spectrum weed control in a variety of crops.

[0052] Imazethapyr is the common name for 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Imazethapyr controls annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds.

[0053] Indol-3-ylacetic acid is the common name for 1*H*-indole-3-acetic acid. Its plant growth regulating activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006.

[0054] 4-Indol-3-ylbutyric acid is the common name for 1*H*-indole-3-butanoic acid. Its plant growth regulating activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006.

[0055] Iodosulfuron is the common name for 4-iodo-2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Iodosulfuron controls grass and broadleaf weeds.

[0056] Isoproturon is the common name for *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-[4-(1-methylethyl)phenyl]urea. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Isoproturon controls a wide range of annual broadleaf and grass weeds in cereals other than durum wheat.

[0057] Isoxaben is the common name for *N*-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Isoxaben pre-emergently controls broadleaf weeds in cereals.

[0058] MCPA is (4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)acetic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. MCPA controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in crops including cereals.

[0059] Mesosulfuron is the common name for 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-4-[[[(methylsulfonyl)amino]-methyl]benzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Mesosulfuron controls grass and some broadleaf weeds.

[0060] Metribuzin is the common name for 4-amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4*H*)-one. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Metribuzin controls many grasses and broadleaf weeds in cereals.

[0061] Metsulfuron is the common name for 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Metsulfuron controls a wide range of grass and broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, rice and oats.

[0062] Norflurazon, is the common name for 4-chloro-5-(methylamino)-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3(2*H*)-pyridazinone. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Norflurazon is used for the pre-emergence control of grasses and sedges, as well as some broadleaf weeds.

[0063] Penoxsulam is the common name for 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-*N*-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-*c*]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-benzenesulfonamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Penoxsulam controls broadleaf, sedge, and aquatic weeds and *Echinochloa* spp. in rice.

[0064] Picolinafen is the common name for *N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-2-pyridinecarboxamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Picolinafen controls broadleaf weeds, especially *Galium*, *Viola*, *Lamium* and *Veronica* spp.

[0065] Pinoxaden is the common name for 8-(2,6-diethyl-4-methylphenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-7-oxo-7*H*-pyrazolo[1,2-*d*][1,4,5]oxadiazepin-9-yl 2,2-dimethylpropanoate. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Pinoxaden controls annual grasses, including *Alopecurus*, *Apera*, *Avena*, *Lolium*, *Phalaris* and *Setaria*.

[0066] Propanil is the common name for *N*-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)propanamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Propanil controls grass and broadleaf weeds in rice.

[0067] Propoxycarbazone is the common name for methyl 2-[[[(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-3-propoxy-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Propoxycarbazone controls annual and some perennial grasses, including *Bromus* spp., *Alopecurus myosuroides*, *Apera spica-venti*, and *Elymus repens*, and some broadleaf weeds.

[0068] Prosulfocarb is the common name for S-(phenylmethyl) dipropylcarbamo-thioate. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Prosulfocarb controls a wide range of grass and broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and rye.

[0069] Pyrasulfotole is the common name for (5-hydroxy-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)[2-(methylsulfonyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methanone. Pyrasulfotole controls a broad spectrum of broadleaf weeds in cereals.

[0070] Pyrazosulfuron is the common name for 5-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and sedges in rice.

[0071] Pyriclor is the common name for 2,3,5-trichloro-4-pyridinol.

[0072] Pyroxsulam is the common name for N-(5,7-dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3-pyridinesulfonamide. Pyroxsulam controls grass and broadleaf weeds.

[0073] Quinclorac is the common name for 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Quinclorac controls weeds in transplanted and direct-seeded rice.

[0074] Sulcotrione is the common name for 2-[2-chloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)benzoyl]-1,3-cyclohexanedione. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Sulcotrione controls grass and broadleaf weeds.

[0075] Sulfosulfuron is the common name for N-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-(ethylsulfonyl)imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine-3-sulfonamide. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Sulfosulfuron controls annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

[0076] Thifensulfuron is the common name for 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Thifensulfuron controls a wide range of annual weeds.

[0077] Tralkoxydim is the common name 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)propyl]-3-hydroxy-5-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-one. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Tralkoxydim controls annual grasses, including *Avena* spp., *Lolium* spp., *Setaria viridis*, *Phalaris* spp., *Alopecurus myosuroides* and *Apera spica-venti*.

[0078] Tribenuron is the common name 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Tribenuron controls broadleaf weeds.

[0079] Triclopyr is the common name for [(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid. Its herbicidal activity is described in The Pesticide Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2006. Triclopyr controls broadleaf weeds in rice.

[0080] The term herbicide is used herein to mean an active ingredient that kills, controls or otherwise adversely modifies the growth of plants. An herbicidally effective or vegetation controlling amount is an amount of active ingredient which causes an adversely modifying effect and includes deviations from natural development, killing, regulation, desiccation, retardation, and the like. The terms plants and vegetation include germinant seeds, emerging seedlings, plants emerging from vegetative propagules, and established vegetation.

[0081] Herbicidal activity is exhibited by the compounds of the synergistic mixture when they are applied directly to the plant or to the locus of the plant at any stage of growth or before planting or emergence. The effect observed depends upon the plant species to be controlled, the stage of growth of the plant, the application parameters of dilution and spray drop size, the particle size of solid components, the environmental conditions at the time of use, the specific compound employed, the specific adjuvants and carriers employed, the soil type, and the like, as well as the amount of chemical applied. These and other factors can be adjusted as is known in the art to promote non-selective or selective herbicidal action. Generally, it is preferred to apply the composition of the present invention postemergence to relatively immature undesirable vegetation to achieve the maximum control of weeds.

[0082] In the composition of this invention, the weight ratio of the pyridine carboxylic acid of formula (I) component to the second cereal or rice herbicide component at which the herbicidal effect is synergistic lies within the range of between 5:1 and 1:256.

[0083] The rate at which the synergistic composition is applied will depend upon the particular type of weed to be controlled, the degree of control required, and the timing and method of application. In general, the composition of the invention can be applied at an application rate of between 8 grams per hectare (g/ha) and 1200 g/ha based on the total amount of active ingredients in the composition. Depending upon the particular cereal or rice herbicide used, the cereal or rice herbicide component is applied at a rate between 4 g/ha and 1120 g/ha and the pyridine or pyrimidine carboxylic acid of formula (I) component is applied at a rate between 4 g/ha and 70 g/ha.

[0084] The components of the synergistic mixture of the present invention can be applied either separately or as part of a multipart herbicidal system.

[0085] The synergistic mixture of the present invention can be applied in conjunction with one or more other herbicides to control a wider variety of undesirable vegetation. When used in conjunction with other herbicides, the composition can be formulated with the other herbicide or herbicides, tank mixed with the other herbicide or herbicides or applied sequentially with the other herbicide or herbicides. Some of the herbicides that can be employed in conjunction with the

synergistic composition of the present invention include: *amide herbicides* such as allidochlor, benzadox, benzipram, bromobutide, cafenstrole, CDEA, chlorthiamid, cyprazole, dimethenamid, dimethenamid-P, diphenamid, epronaz, etniproamid, fentrazamide, flupoxam, fomesafen, halosafen, isocarbamid, napropamide, naptalam, pethoxamid, propyzamide, quinonamid and tebutam; *aniline herbicides* such as chloranocryl, cisanilide, clomeprop, cypromid, etobenzanid, fenasulam, flufenican, mefenacet, mefluidide, metamifop, monalide, naproanilide and pentanochlor; *arylalanine herbicides* such as benzoylprop, flamprop and flamprop-M; *chloroacetanilide herbicides* such as acetochlor, alachlor, butachlor, butenachlor, delachlor, diethatyl, dimethachlor, metazachlor, metolachlor, S-metolachlor, pretilachlor, propachlor, propisochlor, prynachlor, terbuchlor, thenylchlor and xylachlor; *sulfonanilide herbicides* such as benzo-fluor, perfluidone, pyrimisulfan and profluazol; *sulfonamide herbicides* such as asulam, carbasulam, fenasulam and oryzalin; *antibiotic herbicides* such as bilanafos; *benzoic acid herbicides* such as chloramben, 2,3,6-TBA and tricamba; *pyrimidinylxybenzoic acid herbicides* such as pyriminobac; *pyrimidinylthiobenzoic acid herbicides* such as pyri-thiobac; *phthalic acid herbicides* such as chlorthal; *picolinic acid herbicides* such as clopyralid and picloram; *quinolinecarboxylic acid herbicides* such as quinmerac; *arsenical herbicides* such as cacodylic acid, CMA, DSMA, hexaflurate, MAA, MAMA, MSMA, potassium arsenite and sodium arsenite; *benzoylcyclohexanedione herbicides* such as mesotrione, tefuryltrione and tembotrione; *benzofuranyl alkylsulfonate herbicides* such as benfuresate and ethofumesate; *carbamate herbicides* such as asulam, carboxazole chlorprocarb, dichlormate, fenasulam, karbutilate and terbucarb; *carbanilate herbicides* such as barban, BCPC, carbasulam, carbetamide, CEPC, chlorbufam, chlorpropham, CPPC, desmedipham, phenisopham, phenmedipham, phenmedipham-ethyl, propham and swep; *cyclohexene oxime herbicides* such as alloxydim, butoxydim, clethodim, cloproxydim, cycloxydim, profoxydim, sethoxydim and tepaloxym; *cyclopropylisoxazole herbicides* such as isoxachlortole and isoxaflutole; *dicarboximide herbicides* such as benzfendazole, cinidon-ethyl, flumezin, flumiclorac, flumioxazin and flumipropyn; *dinitroaniline herbicides* such as benfluralin, butralin, dinitramine, ethalfluralin, fluchloralin, isopropalin, methalpropalin, nitratin, oryzalin, pendimethalin, profluralin and trifluralin; *dinitrophenol herbicides* such as dinofenat, dinoprop, dinosam, dinoseb, dinoterb, DNOC, etinofen and medinoterb; *diphenyl ether herbicides* such as ethoxyfen; *nitrophenyl ether herbicides* such as acifluorfen, aclonifen, bifenox, chlomethoxyfen, chlornitrofen, etniproamid, fluorodifen, fluoroglycofen, fluoronitrofen, fomesafen, furyloxyfen, halosafen, lactofen, nitrofen, nitrofluorfen and oxyfluorfen; *dithiocarbamate herbicides* such as dazomet and metam; *halogenated aliphatic herbicides* such as alorac, chloropon, dalapon, flupropionate, hexachloroacetone, iodomethane, methyl bromide, monochloroacetic acid, SMA and TCA; *imidazolinone herbicides* such as imazapic, imazapyr and imazaquin; *inorganic herbicides* such as ammonium sulfamate, borax, calcium chlorate, copper sulfate, ferrous sulfate, potassium azide, potassium cyanate, sodium azide, sodium chlorate and sulfuric acid; *nitride herbicides* such as bromobonil, chloroxynil, dichlobenil, iodobonil, ioxynil and pyraclo-nil; *organophosphorus herbicides* such as amiprofos-methyl, anilofos, bensulide, bilanafos, butamifos, 2,4-DEP, DMPA, EBEP, fosamine, glufosinate, glyphosate and piperophos; *phenoxy herbicides* such as bromofenoxim, clomeprop, 2,4-DEB, 2,4-DEP, difenopenten, disul, erbon, etniproamid, fenteracol and trifop-sime; *phenoxyacetic herbicides* such as 4-CPA, 2,4-D, 3,4-DA, MCPA-thioethyl and 2,4,5-T; *phenoxybutyric herbicides* such as 4-CPB, 2,4-DB, 3,4-DB, MCPB and 2,4,5-TB; *phenoxypropionic herbicides* such as cloprop, 4-CPP, 3,4-DP, fenoprop, mecoprop and mecoprop-P; *aryloxyphenoxypropionic herbicides* such as chlorazifop, clofop, diclofop, fenthiaprop, fluazifop, fluazifop-P, haloxyfop, haloxyfop-P, isoxapyrifop, metamifop, propaquizafop, quizalofop, quizalofop-P and trifop; *phenylenediamine herbicides* such as dinitramine and profluralin; *pyrazolyl herbicides* such as benzo-fenap, pyrazolynat, pyrazoxyfen, pyroxasulfone and topramezone; *pyrazolylphenyl herbicides* such as fluazolate and pyraflufen; *pyridazine herbicides* such as credazine, pyridafol and pyridate; *pyridazinone herbicides* such as brompyrazon, chloridazon, dimidazon, flufenpyr, metflurazon, oxapyrazon and pydanon; *pyridine herbicides* such as aminopyralid, clidinate, clopyralid, dithiopyr, fluroxypyr, haloxydine, picloram and thiazopyr; *pyrimidinediamine herbicides* such as iprymidam and tioclorim; *quaternary ammonium herbicides* such as cyperquat, diethamquat, difenzoquat, diquat, morfamquat and paraquat; *thiocarbamate herbicides* such as butylate, cycloate, di-allate, EPTC, esprocarb, ethiolate, isopolinate, methiobencarb, molinate, orbencarb, pebulate, pyributicarb, sulfallate, thiobencarb, tiocarbamil, tri-allate and vernolate; *thiocarbonate herbicides* such as dimexano, EXD and proxan; *thiourea herbicides* such as methiuron; *triazine herbicides* such as dipropetryn, triaziflam and trihydroxytriazine; *chlorotriazine herbicides* such as atrazine, chlorazine, cyanazine, cyprazine, eglazine, ipazine, mesoprazine, procyazine, proglinazine, propazine, sebuthylazine, simazine, terbuthylazine and trietazine; *methoxytriazine herbicides* such as atraton, methometon, prometon, sebumeton, simeton and terbumeton; *methylthiotriazine herbicides* such as ametryn, aziprotryne, cyanatryn, desmetryn, dimethametryn, methoprottryne, prometryn, simetryn and terbutryn; *triazinone herbicides* such as ametriflone, amibuzin, hexazinone, isomethiozin and metamitron; *triazole herbicides* such as amitrole, cafenstrole, epronaz and flupoxam; *triazolone herbicides* such as amicarbazone, bencarbazone, sulfentrazone and thien-carbazone-methyl; *triazolopyrimidine herbicides* such as cloransulam, diclosulam, flumetsulam and metosulam; *uracil herbicides* such as butafenacil, bromacil, flupropacil, isocil, lenacil and terbacil; *3-phenyluracils*; *urea herbicides* such as benzthiazuron, cumyluron, cycluron, dichloralurea, isonoruron, isouron, methabenzthiazuron, monisouron and noruron; *phenylurea herbicides* such as anisuron, buturon, chlorbromuron, chloreturon, chloroxuron, daimuron, difenoxuron, dimefuron, diuron, fenuron, fluometuron, fluothuron, linuron, methiuron, methyl-dymron, metobenzuron, metobromuron, metoxuron, monolinuron, monuron, neburon, parafluron, phe-

nobenzuron, siduron, tetrafluron and thidiazuron; *pyrimidinylsulfonylurea herbicides* such as azimsulfuron, chlorimuron, cyclosulfamuron, ethoxysulfuron, flazasulfuron, flucetosulfuron, foramsulfuron, imazosulfuron, nicosulfuron, orthosulfamuron, oxasulfuron, primisulfuron, rimsulfuron, sulfometuron and trifloxysulfuron; *triazinylsulfonylurea herbicides* such as cinosulfuron, ethametsulfuron, metsulfuron, prosulfuron, triasulfuron, triflusulfuron and tritosulfuron; *thiadiazolylurea herbicides* such as buthiuron, ethidimuron, tebuthiuron, thiazafluron and thidiazuron; and *unclassified herbicides* such as acrolein, allyl alcohol, azafenidin, benazolin, benzobicyclon, buthidazole, calcium cyanamide, cambendichlor, chlorfenac, chlorfenprop, chlorflurazole, chlorflurenol, cinmethylin, CPMF, cresol, ortho-dichlorobenzene, dimepiperate, endothal, fluoromidine, fluridone, flurochloridone, flurtamone, fluthiacet, indanofan, methazole, methyl isothiocyanate, nipyraclufen, OCH, oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxaziclomefone, pentachlorophenol, pentoxazone, phenylmercury acetate, pro-sulfalin, pyribenzoxim, pyriftalid, quinoclamine, rhodethanil, sulglycapin, thidiazimin, tridiphane, trimeturon, tripropindan and tritac.

[0086] The synergistic composition of the present invention can, further, be used in conjunction with glyphosate, glufosinate, dicamba, imidazolinones or 2,4-D on glyphosate-tolerant, glufosinate-tolerant, dicamba-tolerant, imidazolinone-tolerant or 2,4-D-tolerant crops. It is generally preferred to use the synergistic composition of the present invention in combination with herbicides that are selective for the crop being treated and which complement the spectrum of weeds controlled by these compounds at the application rate employed. It is further generally preferred to apply the synergistic composition of the present invention and other complementary herbicides at the same time, either as a combination formulation or as a tank mix.

[0087] The synergistic composition of the present invention can generally be employed in combination with known herbicide safeners, such as benoxacor, benthocarb, brassinolide, cloquintocet (mexyl), cyometrinil, daimuron, dichlormid, dicyclonon, dimepiperate, disulfoton, fenclorazole-ethyl, fenclorim, flurazole, fluxofenim, furilazole, isoxadifen-ethyl, mefenpyr-diethyl, MG 191, MON 4660, naphthalic anhydride (NA), oxabetrinil, R29148 and *N*-phenyl-sulfonylbenzoic acid amides, to enhance their selectivity. Cloquintocet (mexyl) is a particularly preferred safener for the synergistic compositions of the present invention, specifically antagonizing any harmful effect of the synergistic compositions on rice and cereals.

[0088] In practice, it is preferable to use the synergistic composition of the present invention in mixtures containing an herbicidally effective amount of the herbicidal components along with at least one agriculturally acceptable adjuvant or carrier. Suitable adjuvants or carriers should not be phytotoxic to valuable crops, particularly at the concentrations employed in applying the compositions for selective weed control in the presence of crops, and should not react chemically with herbicidal components or other composition ingredients. Such mixtures can be designed for application directly to weeds or their locus or can be concentrates or formulations that are normally diluted with additional carriers and adjuvants before application. They can be solids, such as, for example, dusts, granules, water dispersible granules, or wettable powders, or liquids, such as, for example, emulsifiable concentrates, solutions, emulsions or suspensions.

[0089] Suitable agricultural adjuvants and carriers that are useful in preparing the herbicidal mixtures of the invention are well known to those skilled in the art.

[0090] Liquid carriers that can be employed include water, toluene, xylene, petroleum naphtha, crop oil, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether and diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, amyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerine, *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, *N,N*-dimethyl alkylamides, dimethyl sulfoxide, liquid fertilizers and the like. Water is generally the carrier of choice for the dilution of concentrates.

[0091] Suitable solid carriers include talc, pyrophyllite clay, silica, attapulgus clay, kaolin clay, kieselguhr, chalk, diatomaceous earth, lime, calcium carbonate, bentonite clay, Fuller's earth, cotton seed hulls, wheat flour, soybean flour, pumice, wood flour, walnut shell flour, lignin, and the like.

[0092] It is usually desirable to incorporate one or more surface-active agents into the compositions of the present invention. Such surface-active agents are advantageously employed in both solid and liquid compositions, especially those designed to be diluted with carrier before application. The surface-active agents can be anionic, cationic or nonionic in character and can be employed as emulsifying agents, wetting agents, suspending agents, or for other purposes. Typical surface-active agents include salts of alkyl sulfates, such as diethanolammonium lauryl sulfate; alkylarylsulfonate salts, such as calcium dodecyl-benzenesulfonate; alkylphenol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as nonylphenol-C₁₈ ethoxylate; alcohol-alkylene oxide addition products, such as tridecyl alcohol-C₁₆ ethoxylate; soaps, such as sodium stearate; alkylnaphthalene-sulfonate salts, such as sodium dibutylnaphthalenesulfonate; dialkyl esters of sulfosuccinate salts, such as sodium di(2-ethylhexyl) sulfosuccinate; sorbitol esters, such as sorbitol oleate; quaternary amines, such as lauryl trimethylammonium chloride; polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids, such as polyethylene glycol stearate; block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide; and salts of mono and dialkyl phosphate esters.

[0093] Other adjuvants commonly used in agricultural compositions include compatibilizing agents, antifoam agents, sequestering agents, neutralizing agents and buffers, corrosion inhibitors, dyes, odorants, spreading agents, penetration aids, sticking agents, dispersing agents, thickening agents, freezing point depressants, antimicrobial agents, and the like. The compositions may also contain other compatible components, for example, other herbicides, plant growth

regulants, fungicides, insecticides, and the like and can be formulated with liquid fertilizers or solid, particulate fertilizer carriers such as ammonium nitrate, urea and the like.

[0094] The concentration of the active ingredients in the synergistic composition of the present invention is generally from 0.001 to 98 percent by weight. Concentrations from 0.01 to 90 percent by weight are often employed. In compositions designed to be employed as concentrates, the active ingredients are generally present in a concentration from 5 to 98 weight percent, preferably 10 to 90 weight percent. Such compositions are typically diluted with an inert carrier, such as water, before application. The diluted compositions usually applied to weeds or the locus of weeds generally contain 0.0001 to 1 weight percent active ingredient and preferably contain 0.001 to 0.05 weight percent.

[0095] The present compositions can be applied to weeds or their locus by the use of conventional ground or aerial dusters, sprayers, and granule applicators, by addition to irrigation or paddy water, and by other conventional means known to those skilled in the art.

[0096] The following examples illustrate the present invention.

Examples

Evaluation of Postemergence Herbicidal Activity of Mixtures in Cereal Crops

[0097] Seeds of the desired test plant species were planted in Sun Gro MetroMix® 306 planting mixture, which typically has a pH of 6.0 to 6.8 and an organic matter content of 30 percent, in plastic pots with a surface area of 103.2 square centimeters (cm²). When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 7-36 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 hour photoperiod which was maintained at 18° C during the day and 17° C during the night. Nutrients and water were added on a regular basis and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the second or third true leaf stage.

[0098] Treatments consisted of compound (as listed in Tables 1 through 64) and a second cereal herbicide alone and in combination. Weighed amounts of esters (methyl) or salts (TEA [triethylammonium], K [potassium]) of 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A) or of 6-amino-5-chloro-2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid (Compound B), were placed in 25 milliliter (mL) glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO to obtain 4.5 milligrams (mg) active ingredient (ai)/mL stock solutions. If the experimental compound did not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated. The concentrated stock solutions were diluted to 1.5 mg ai/mL with the addition of 2 volumes of an aqueous mixture containing acetone, water, isopropyl alcohol, DMSO, Agri-dex crop oil concentrate, and Triton® X-77 surfactant in a 64.7:26.0:6.7:2.0:0.7:0.01 v/v ratio. A dilution solution was prepared by mixing 1 volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO and 2 volumes of an aqueous mixture containing acetone, water, isopropyl alcohol, DMSO, Agri-dex crop oil concentrate, and Triton® X-77 surfactant in a 64.7:26.0:6.7:2.0:0.7:0.01 v/v ratio. Compound requirements are based upon a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 liters per hectare (L/ha). Spray solutions of the second cereal herbicide and experimental compound mixtures were prepared by adding the stock solutions to the appropriate amount of dilution solution to form 12 mL spray solution with active ingredients in two- and three-way combinations. Formulated compounds were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha over an application area of 0.503 square meters (m²) at a spray height of 18 inches (43 cm) above average plant canopy. Control plants were sprayed in the same manner with the solvent blank.

[0099] The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. After 20-22 days, the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the control plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

[0100] Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

[0101] The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

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[0102] Some of the compounds tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Table 1 through Table 64.

Table 1. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		LOLMG		SETVI	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenican	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	-	20	-	30	-	20	-	70	-
35	0	20	-	20	-	30	-	40	-	75	-
70	0	50	-	30	-	35	-	0	-	80	-
0	15	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.5	15	30	0	30	20	30	30	40	20	80	70
35	15	40	20	20	20	35	30	55	40	85	75
70	15	55	50	50	30	55	35	65	60	90	80

Table 2. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		LOLMG	
Compound A Methyl	Liberator*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	-	20	-
35	0	20	-	40	-
70	0	50	-	60	-
0	75	0	-	0	-
17.5	75	30	0	40	20
35	75	30	20	45	40
70	75	45	50	50	60

*Liberator contains 100 g ai/l diflufenican and 400 g ai/l flufenacet

Table 3. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Composition on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)			ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		PHAMI	
Compound A Methyl	Pinoxaden	Cloquintocetmexyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	30	-	10	-	40	-	30	-
70	0	0	30	-	10	-	45	-	35	-
0	7.5	1.875	53	-	70	-	30	-	25	-
0	15	3.75	93	-	93	-	93	-	85	-
35	7.5	1.875	85	67	90	73	80	58	85	48
70	7.5	1.875	90	67	80	73	85	62	85	51
35	15	3.75	100	95	90	93	100	96	90	90
70	15	3.75	95	95	85	93	100	96	90	90

Table 4. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)			ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		PHAMI	
Compound A Methyl	Clodinafop-propargyl	Cloquintocet-mexyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	20	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)			ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		PHAMI	
Compound A Methyl	Clodinafop-propargyl	Cloquintocet-mexyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	30	-	10	-	40	-	30	-
70	0	0	30	-	10	-	45	-	35	-
0	7	1.75	30	-	20	-	15	-	13	-
0	14	3.5	80	-	33	-	78	-	40	-
17.5	7	1.75	95	30	90	20	90	15	80	30
35	7	1.75	80	51	30	28	70	49	65	39
70	7	1.75	85	51	30	28	75	53	60	43
17.5	14	3.5	95	80	90	33	99	78	85	52
35	14	3.5	90	86	30	39	90	87	75	58
70	14	3.5	85	86	30	39	90	88	75	61

Table 5. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)			ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		PHAMI	
Compound A Methyl	Fenoxaprop-P	Mefenpyr-diethyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	20	-
35	0	0	30	-	10	-	40	-	30	-
70	0	0	30	-	10	-	45	-	35	-
0	11.5	3.13	25	-	15	-	10	-	5	-
0	23	6.27	68	-	73	-	35	-	58	-
17.5	11.5	3.13	80	25	95	15	90	10	80	24
35	11.5	3.13	90	48	80	24	85	46	40	34
70	11.5	3.13	75	48	85	24	90	51	45	38
17.5	23	6.27	85	68	95	73	95	35	95	66
35	23	6.27	95	77	95	75	90	61	90	70
70	23	6.27	85	77	95	75	95	64	95	72

Table 6. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g/ha)		ALOMY		PHAMI	
Compound A Methyl	Tralkoxydim	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	-	20	-
35	0	30	-	30	-
70	0	30	-	35	-
0	25	78	-	35	-
0	50	70	-	45	-
17.5	25	90	78	20	48
35	25	90	84	65	55
70	25	80	84	65	58
17.5	50	85	70	40	56
35	50	100	79	65	62
70	50	95	79	65	64

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Table 7. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		SETVI	
Compound A Methyl	Iodosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	3	-	77	-
70	0	20	-	82	-
140	0	47	-	91	-
0	2.5	50	-	0	-
35	2.5	83	52	70	77
70	2.5	73	60	89	82
140	2.5	80	73	97	91

Table 8. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BROTE	
Compound A Methyl	Mesosulfuron	Ob	Ex
35	0.0	0.0	-
70	0.0	0.0	-
140	0.0	13	-
0	3.8	73	-
35	3.8	73	73
70	3.8	77	73
140	3.8	82	77

Table 9. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BROTE		POAAN	
Compound A Methyl	Atlantis WG*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	3	-
140	0	13	-	3	-
0	4	67	-	50	-
35	4	75	67	57	50
70	4	77	67	53	52
140	4	80	71	53	52
* Atlantis WG contains 30g/kg mesosulfuron and 6g/kg iodosulfuron and 90 g/kg mefenpyr-diethyl					

Table 10. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BROTE		LOLMU		POAAN	
Compound A Methyl	Propoxycarbazon-Na	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	3	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	20	-	3	-
140	0	13	-	40	-	3	-
0	25	92	-	17	-	7	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BROTE		LOLMU		POAAN	
Compound A Methyl	Propoxycarbazone-Na	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	25	95	92	50	19	37	7
70	25	96	92	53	33	37	10
140	25	94	93	53	50	37	10

Table 11. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		PHAMI	
Compound A Methyl	Pyroxsulam*	Ob	Ex
35	0.0	3	-
70	0.0	6	-
140	0.0	17	-
0	3.8	78	-
35	3.8	84	79
70	3.8	89	80
140	3.8	92	82

* Pyroxsulam contains 30g ai/l pyroxsulam and 90g ai/l cloquintocet-mexyl

Table 12. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		LOLRI	
Compound A TEA	Flupyr-sulfuron	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-
70	0	0	-
140	0	10	-
0	5	0	-
35	5	15	0
70	5	10	0
140	5	10	10

Table 13. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		LOLMG		LOLRI		LOLMU		PHAMI	
Compound A TEA	Imazamethabenz	Ob	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
35	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
140	0	0	-	10	-	0	-	0	-
0	125	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
35	125	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0
70	125	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
140	125	10	0	10	10	10	0	0	0

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Table 14. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		LOLMU	
Compound A TEA	Iodosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	8	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	13	-	0	-	3	-
140	0	3	-	15	-	0	-	3	-
0	2.5	50	-	68	-	35	-	53	-
35	2.5	53	50	91	70	60	35	65	53
70	2.5	60	50	87	72	50	35	74	54
140	2.5	70	51	94	73	64	35	59	54

Table 15. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		APESV		BROTE	
Compound A TEA	Mesosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	3	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	0	-
140	0	4	-	0	-
0	3.75	93	-	75	-
35	3.75	96	93	78	75
70	3.75	95	93	78	75
140	3.75	96	93	76	75

Table 16. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		APESV		BROTE		PHAMI		POAAN	
Compound A TEA	Atlantis WG*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	3	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
140	0	0	-	4	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
0	3.6	95	-	96	-	73	-	97	-	63	-
35	3.6	96	95	98	96	75	73	99	97	64	63
70	3.6	95	95	97	96	75	73	99	97	65	63
140	3.6	97	95	98	96	73	73	99	97	69	63
* Atlantis WG contains 30g/kg mesosulfuron and 6g/kg iodosulfuron and 90 g/kg mefenpyr-diethyl											

Table 17. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		APESV		AVEFA		LOLRI		LOLMU		POAAN	
Compound A TEA	Propoxycarbazone-sodium	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	3	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	3	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
140	0	4	-	8	-	10	-	5	-	0	-
0	25	90	-	76	-	10	-	15	-	5	-

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(continued)

Application rate (g /ha)		APESV		AVEFA		LOLRI		LOLMU		POAAN	
Compound A TEA	Propoxycarbazone-sodium	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	25	93	90	76	76	10	10	24	15	8	5
70	25	92	90	81	76	25	10	30	15	8	5
140	25	92	90	87	77	30	19	29	19	8	5

Table 18. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		BROTE		PHAMI	
Compound A TEA	Pyroxsulam*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	8	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	13	-	0	-	3	-	0	-
140	0	3	-	15	-	0	-	3	-	0	-
0	3.75	89	-	96	-	91	-	85	-	76	-
35	3.75	95	89	99	97	93	91	88	85	90	76
70	3.75	96	89	99	97	92	91	88	85	91	76
140	3.75	95	89	99	97	92	91	88	85	91	76

* Pyroxsulam contains 30g ai/l Pyroxsulam and 90g ai/l cloquintocet-mexyl

Table 19. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		LOLRI	
Compound A TEA	Sulfosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	-	0	-
140	0	0	-	10	-
0	8.75	85	-	10	-
35	8.75	95	85	30	10
70	8.75	90	85	20	10
140	8.75	85	85	10	19

Table 20. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)			ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		PHAMI	
Compound B Methyl	Pinoxaden	Cloquintocet-mexyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	0	10	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
35	0	0	20	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	0	40	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
0	15	3.75	80	-	85	-	90	-	85	-
8.75	15	3.75	90	80	90	85	100	90	95	85
17.5	15	3.75	90	82	90	85	95	90	95	85
35	15	3.75	95	84	90	85	95	90	95	85
70	15	3.75	90	88	90	85	95	90	95	85

Table 21. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Compound B Methyl	Application Rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		APESV		AVEFA		LOLMG		PESGL		PHAMI	
	Fenoxaprop-p ethyl	Mefenpyr-diethyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	60	-	0	-
17.5	0	0	10	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	65	-	0	-
35	0	0	20	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	65	-	0	-
70	0	0	40	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	70	-	0	-
0	23	6.27	50	-	70	-	0	-	0	-	85	-	0	-
8.75	23	6.27	90	50	90	70	95	0	75	0	100	94	70	0
17.5	23	6.27	90	55	90	70	95	0	70	0	100	95	70	0
35	23	6.27	90	60	90	70	95	0	70	0	100	95	70	0
70	23	6.27	90	70	90	70	95	0	60	0	100	96	60	0

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Table 22. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Grass Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		ALOMY		APESV		LOLMG		PHAMI	
Compound B Methyl	Tralkoxydim	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
17.5	0	10	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
35	0	20	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
70	0	40	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
0	50	70	-	75	-	50	-	30	-
8.75	50	85	70	85	75	55	50	65	30
17.5	50	85	73	85	75	55	50	65	30
35	50	85	76	85	75	60	50	65	30
70	50	70	82	75	75	65	50	50	30

Table 23. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g/ha)		CHEAL		MATCH		SINAR		STEME		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenican	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	90	-	15	-	70	-	78	-	45	-	55	-
35	0	90	-	68	-	80	-	90	-	58	-	63	-
70	0	95	-	65	-	85	-	100	-	70	-	75	-
0	15	0	-	5	-	0	-	3	-	38	-	15	-
17.5	15	100	90	65	19	85	70	88	78	78	67	78	62
35	15	100	90	80	69	90	80	100	90	80	73	85	68
70	15	100	95	80	67	100	85	100	100	93	81	90	79

Table 24. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops (comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CHEAL		MATCH		SINAR		STEME		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A Methyl	Liberator*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	90	-	20	-	80	-	75	-	40	-	40	-
35	0	90	-	85	-	85	-	95	-	55	-	50	-
70	0	95	-	80	-	85	-	100	-	80	-	60	-
0	75	30	-	10	-	30	-	20	-	10	-	10	-
17.5	75	100	93	70	28	85	86	100	80	65	46	70	46
35	75	100	93	95	87	85	90	100	96	75	60	75	55
70	75	100	97	95	82	95	90	100	100	90	82	85	64
*Liberator contains 100 g ai/l diflufenican and 400 g ai/l flufenacet													

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Table 25. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNN		POLPE	
Compound A Methyl	Pyroxsulam*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	50	-
17.5	0	50	-	50	-
35	0	50	-	65	-
70	0	50	-	70	-
0	7.5	75	-	75	-
8.75	7.5	100	88	95	88
17.5	7.5	100	88	95	88
35	7.5	100	88	95	91
70	7.5	100	88	95	93
* Pyroxsulam contains 30g ai/l pyroxsulam and 90g ai/l cloquintocet-mexyl					

Table 26. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		VERHE		KCHSC		SINAR		VIOTR		VERPE	
Compound A TEA	Picolinafen	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	10	-	35	-	35	-	10	-	10	-
17.5	0	20	-	60	-	60	-	10	-	10	-
35	0	50	-	65	-	65	-	30	-	30	-
70	0	75	-	70	-	70	-	60	-	60	-
0	12.5	5	-	5	-	5	-	0	-	0	-
8.75	12.5	30	15	60	38	95	38	10	10	10	10
17.5	12.5	80	24	65	62	95	62	20	10	30	10
35	12.5	65	53	75	67	75	67	60	30	60	30
70	12.5	85	76	85	72	85	72	75	60	75	60

Table 27. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Amidosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-	75	-	50	-
70	0	60	-	80	-	60	-
140	0	65	-	85	-	60	-
0	10	20	-	5	-	5	-
35	10	75	60	85	76	50	53
70	10	85	68	85	81	70	62
140	10	90	72	87	86	70	62

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Table 28. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Composition on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g/ha)		VERPE	
Compound A TEA	Chlorsulfuron	Ob	Ex
35	0	75	-
70	0	80	-
140	0	85	-
0	2.2	5	-
35	2.2	87	76
70	2.2	95	81
140	2.2	95	86

Table 29. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Composition on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Florasulam	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-	75	-	50	-
70	0	60	-	80	-	60	-
140	0	65	-	85	-	60	-
0	1.25	20	-	5	-	10	-
35	1.25	90	60	95	76	70	55
70	1.25	95	68	95	81	65	64
140	1.25	95	72	97	86	70	64

Table 30. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Composition on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		VERPE		CIRAR		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Flupyr-sulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	60	-	50	-	75	-	50	-
70	0	60	-	60	-	80	-	60	-
140	0	60	-	65	-	85	-	60	-
0	5	0	-	20	-	0	-	0	-
35	5	70	60	80	60	80	75	50	50
70	5	75	60	90	68	97	80	65	60
140	5	75	60	85	72	90	85	65	60

Table 31. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Iodosulfuron	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-
70	0	60	-
140	0	65	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Iodosulfuron	Ob	Ex
0	3.75	50	-
35	3.75	90	75
70	3.75	93	80
140	3.75	95	83

Table 32. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		VERPE		CIRAR		VIOTR		STEME		MATCH	
Compound A TEA	Mesosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	60		50	-	50	-	55	-	60	-
70	0	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-
140	0	60	-	65	-	60	-	65	-	65	-
0	3.75	0	-	20	-	0	-	0	-	5	-
35	3.75	75	60	95	60	65	50	70	55	60	62
70	3.75	75	60	95	68	65	60	70	60	80	62
140	3.75	75	60	95	72	70	60	75	65	85	67

Table 33. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Metsulfuron	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-
70	0	60	-
140	0	65	-
0	3.75	20	-
35	3.75	80	60
70	3.75	85	68
140	3.75	85	72

Table 34. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		VERPE		MATCH	
Compound A TEA	Propoxycarbazone-sodium	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	75	75 - 60	60	-
70	0	80	-	60	-
140	0	85	-	65	-
0	15	5	-	50	-
35	15	75	76	80	80
70	15	90	81	87	80
140	15	95	86	87	83

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Table 35. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Pyroxsulam*	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-
70	0	60	-
140	0	65	-
0	3.75	20	-
35	3.75	90	60
70	3.75	95	68
140	3.75	95	72
* Pyroxsulam contains 30g ai/l pyroxsulam and 90g ai/l cloquintocet-mexyl			

Table 36. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR		VERPE	
Compound A TEA	Sulfosulfuron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-	75	-
70	0	60	-	80	-
140	0	65	-	85	-
0	8.75	10	-	30	-
35	8.75	75	55	80	83
70	8.75	93	64	97	86
140	8.75	80	69	97	90

Table 37. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Thifensulfuron	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-
70	0	60	-
140	0	65	-
0	3.75	20	-
35	3.75	80	60
70	3.75	90	68
140	3.75	85	72

Table 38. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Tribenuron	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-

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Application Rate (g /ha)		CIRAR	
Compound A TEA	Tribenuron	Ob	Ex
70	0	60	-
140	0	65	-
0	3.75	20	-
35	3.75	93	60
70	3.75	95	68
140	3.75	95	72

Table 39. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		STEME		MATCH	
Compound A TEA	Imazamethabenz	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	55	-	60	-
70	0	60	-	60	-
140	0	65	-	65	-
0	125	10	-	0	-
35	125	75	60	60	60
70	125	100	64	80	60
140	125	100	69	80	65

Table 40. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		GERDI		POLCO		STEME		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Beflubutamid	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	50	-	90	-	80	-	48	-	30	-
17.5	0	91	-	55	-	93	-	85	-	68	-	40	-
35	0	98	-	65	-	98	-	88	-	79	-	47	-
0	35	30	-	0	-	10	-	10	-	15	-	15	-
0	70	30	-	0	-	20	-	10	-	23	-	23	-
8.75	35	85	79	60	50	100	91	95	82	61	56	68	41
17.5	35	100	94	60	55	100	93	100	87	79	73	66	49
35	35	100	98	75	65	100	98	100	89	84	82	76	55
8.75	70	100	79	70	50	100	92	100	82	61	60	49	46
17.5	70	100	94	75	55	100	94	100	87	83	76	74	54
35	70	100	98	80	65	100	98	100	89	89	84	80	59

Table 41. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		POLCO		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Bentazone	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	90	-	48	-	30	-
17.5	0	91	-	93	-	68	-	40	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		POLCO		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Bentazone	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	98	-	98	-	79	-	47	-
70	0	99	-	99	-	88	-	60	-
0	120	50	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
8.75	120	100	85	100	90	65	48	60	30
17.5	120	100	96	97	93	70	68	65	40
35	120	100	99	100	98	87	79	70	47
70	120	100	99	100	99	93	88	75	60

Table 42. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		MATCH		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Bromoxynil	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	71	-	80	-
17.5	0	91	-	76	-	85	-
35	0	98	-	84	-	88	-
70	0	99	-	94	-	93	-
0	70	50	-	0	-	0	-
17.5	70	100	96	85	76	97	85
35	70	100	99	93	84	97	88
70	70	100	99	95	94	100	93

Table 43. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Verbal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		GERDI		KCHSC		MATCH		POLCO		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Chlormequat	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	50	-	65	-	71	-	90	-	80	-
17.5	0	91	-	55	-	77	-	76	-	93	-	85	-
35	0	98	-	65	-	92	-	84	-	98	-	88	-
70	0	99	-	78	-	99	-	94	-	99	-	93	-
0	155	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	10	-	0	-
8.75	155	100	70	75	50	70	65	93	71	100	91	100	80
17.5	155	100	91	75	55	100	77	100	76	100	93	100	85
35	155	100	98	60	65	100	92	100	84	100	98	100	88
70	155	100	99	50	78	100	99	100	94	100	99	100	93

Table 44. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		KCHSC	
Compound A TEA	Chlorotoluron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	65	-
17.5	0	91	-	77	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		KCHSC	
Compound A TEA	Chlorotoluron	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	98	-	92	-
70	0	99	-	99	-
0	450	50	-	50	-
8.75	450	100	85	100	83
17.5	450	100	96	100	89
35	450	100	99	97	96

Table 45. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		POLCO		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Indol-3-acetic acid	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	71	-	90	-	80	-
17.5	0	76	-	93	-	85	-
35	0	84	-	98	-	88	-
70	0	94	-	99	-	93	-
0	140	0	-	0	-	0	-
8.75	140	80	71	100	90	85	80
17.5	140	90	76	100	93	97	85
35	140	93	84	100	98	100	88
70	140	95	94	100	99	100	93

Table 46. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Indol-3-butyric acid	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	80	-
17.5	0	91	-	85	-
35	0	98	-	88	-
70	0	99	-	93	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
8.75	140	80	70	80	80
17.5	140	93	91	90	85
35	140	100	98	100	88
70	140	100	99	100	93

Table 47. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		KCHSC		SASKR		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Isoproturon	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	65	-	80	-	30	-
17.5	0	91	-	77	-	84	-	40	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		KCHSC		SASKR		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Isoproturon	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	98	-	92	-	87	-	47	-
70	0	99	-	99	-	93	-	60	-
0	300	40.	-	50	-	33	-	0	-
8.75	300	93	82	100	83	89	87	30	30
17.5	300	100	95	100	89	90	89	45	40
35	300	100	99	100	96	97	91	60	47
70	300	100	99	97	99	95	95	73	60

Table 48. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Isoxaben	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	48	-	30	-
17.5	0	68	-	40	-
35	0	79	-	47	-
70	0	88	-	60	-
0	31.25	0	-	3	-
8.75	31.25	61	48	48	32
17.5	31.25	71	68	50	42
35	31.25	84	79	61	48
70	31.25	95	88	70	61

Table 49. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A TEA	Metribuzin	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	48	-	30	-
17.5	0	91	-	68	-	40	-
35	0	98	-	79	-	47	-
70	0	99	-	88	-	60	-
0	50	50	-	10	-	20	-
8.75	50	100	85	60	53	60	44
17.5	50	100	96	90	72	80	52
35	50	100	99	90	81	80	58
70	50	100	99	95	89	85	68

Table 50. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		MATCH		SASKR		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Prosulfocarb	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	70	-	71	-	80	-	80	-

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(continued)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNI		MATCH		SASKR		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Prosulfocarb	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	91	-	76	-	84	-	85	-
35	0	98	-	84	-	87	-	88	-
70	0	99	-	94	-	93	-	93	-
0	500	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
8.75	500	97	70	95	71	85	80	85	80
17.5	500	100	91	95	76	90	84	85	85
35	500	100	98	97	84	90	87	100	88
70	500	100	99	95	94	90	93	100	93

Table 51. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		KCHSC		STEME	
Compound A TEA	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	65	-	80	-
17.5	0	77	-	85	-
35	0	92	-	88	-
70	0	99	-	93	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
8.75	140	65	65	87	80
17.5	140	90	77	90	85
35	140	100	92	100	88
70	140	100	99	100	93

Table 52. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops

Application Rate (g /ha)		GERDI		MATCH		BRSNI	
Compound A TEA	Aminopyralid	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	38	-	59	-	83	-
17.5	0	50	-	76	-	93	-
35	0	80	-	88	-	97	-
70	0	85	-	93	-	100	-
0	2.5	0	-	10	-	0	-
8.75	2.5	65	38	90	63	93	83
17.5	2.5	60	50	95	78	97	93

Table 53. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		VERPE		BRSNI	
Compound A TEA	Dicamba	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	59	-	59	-	83	-
17.5	0	76	-	69	-	93	-

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Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		VERPE		BRSNI	
Compound A TEA	Dicamba	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	88	-	86	-	97	-
70	0	93	-	85	-	100	-
0	35	30	-	10	-	50	-
8.75	35	87	71	80	63	95	92
17.5	35	90	83	85	72	100	97

Table 54. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		VERPE	
Compound A TEA	Dichlorprop	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	59	-	59	-
17.5	0	76	-	69	-
35	0	88	-	86	-
70	0	93	-	85	-
0	140	10	-	20	-
8.75	140	87	63	80	67
17.5	140	90	78	85	75

Table 55. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		POLCO		VERPE		VIOTR		STEME		POLPE	
Compound A TEA	MCPA	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	76	-	59	-	34	-	76	-	30	-
17.5	0	88	-	69	-	44	-	85	-	41	-
35	0	96	-	86	-	58	-	91	-	68	-
0	70	7	-	10	-	17	-	7	-	23	-
8.75	70	83	78	73	63	53	45	89	78	45	46
17.5	70	95	88	80	72	60	53	94	86	65	55
35	70	100	96	87	87	72	65	98	92	84	75

Table 56. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNN		MATCH	
Compound B Methyl	Pyroxsulam*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	20	-	10	-
17.5	0	35	-	10	-
35	0	50	-	40	-
70	0	55	-	45	-
0	3.75	90	-	65	-
8.75	3.75	99	92	90	69

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Application Rate (g /ha)		BRSNN		MATCH	
Compound B Methyl	Pyroxsulam*	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	3.75	99	94	85	69
35	3.75	99	95	85	79
70	3.75	100	96	85	81
* Pyroxsulam contains 30g ai/l pyroxsulam and 90g ai/l cloquintocet-mexyl					

Table 57. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		SASKR		KCHSC		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Aminopyralid	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	63	-	67	-	73	-	20	-
17.5	0	62	-	67	-	77	-	78	-	48	-
35	0	57	-	73	-	90	-	83	-	42	-
0	2.5	8	-	18	-	0	-	0	-	27	-
8.75	2.5	72	54	75	70	75	67	82	73	57	41
17.5	2.5	80	65	85	73	88	77	87	78	70	62
35	2.5	85	60	90	78	95	90	85	83	72	57

Table 58. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		SASKR		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Picolinafen	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	63	-	73	-	20	-
17.5	0	62	-	67	-	78	-	48	-
35	0	57	-	73	-	83	-	42	-
0	15	10	-	60	-	43	-	78	-
8.75	15	90	55	83	85	95	85	95	83
17.5	15	83	66	90	87	95	88	88	89
35	15	87	61	95	89	98	91	98	87

Table 59. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Aminopyralid + Picolinafen	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	73	-	20	-
17.5	0	62	-	78	-	48	-
35	0	57	-	83	-	42	-
0	2.5+15	25	-	38	-	72	-
8.75	2.5+15	70	59	98	85	100	87
17.5	2.5+15	73	68	100	88	96	92
35	2.5+15	90	64	99	91	100	91

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Table 60. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		KCHSC		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Diflufenican	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	67	-	73	-	20	-
17.5	0	62	-	77	-	78	-	48	-
35	0	57	-	90	-	83	-	42	-
0	12.5	7	-	12	-	7	-	35	-
8.75	12.5	82	53	80	71	88	75	58	48
17.5	12.5	85	64	82	79	90	80	80	66
35	12.5	87	60	90	91	93	84	82	62

Table 61. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		KCHSC		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Aminopyralid + Diflufenican	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	67	-	73	-	20	-
17.5	0	62	-	77	-	78	-	48	-
35	0	57	-	90	-	83	-	42	-
0	2.5+12.5	23	-	27	-	35	-	63	-
8.75	2.5+12.5	80	57	82	71	95	75	86	62
17.5	2.5+12.5	80	67	85	79	93	80	90	75
35	2.5+12.5	83	63	93	91	93	84	93	72

Table 62. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		VERPE		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Florasulam	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	73	-	20	-
17.5	0	62	-	78	-	48	-
35	0	57	-	83	-	42	-
0	1.3	83	-	28	-	53	-
8.75	1.3	95	92	80	81	77	63
17.5	1.3	98	94	91	85	80	76
35	1.3	98	93	90	88	80	73

Table 63. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

Application Rate (g /ha)		SASKR		KCHSC		VIOTR	
Compound A K-salt	Glyphosate	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	63	-	67	-	20	-
17.5	0	67	-	77	-	48	-
35	0	73	-	90	-	42	-

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(continued)

5	Application Rate (g /ha)		SASKR		KCHSC		VIOTR	
	Compound A K-salt	Glyphosate	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
10	0	52.5	0	-	0	-	52	-
	8.75	52.5	83	63	68	67	75	61
	17.5	52.5	87	67	83	77	77	75
	35	52.5	87	73	87	90	83	72

Table 64. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Several Key Broadleaf Weeds in Cereal Crops
(comparative)

15	Application Rate (g /ha)		MATCH		KCHSC		VERPE		VIOTR	
	Compound A K-salt	Pyrasulfotole + Bromoxynil	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
20	8.75	0	50	-	67	-	73	-		
	17.5	0	62	-	77	-	78	-		
	35	0	57	-	90	-	83	-		
25	0	25.6	23	-	58	-	30	-		
	8.75	25.6	73	62	90	86	88	81		
	17.5	25.6	70	71	93	90	90	85		
	35	25.6	78	67	92	96	92	88		
30	0	51.3	37	-	78	-	30	-	83	-
	8.75	51.3	80	68	97	93	87	81	93	87
	17.5	51.3	84	76	100	95	95	85	95	91
	35	51.3	87	73	98	98	98	88	88	90
35	ALOMY = <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>									
	APESV = <i>Apera spica-venti</i>									
	AVEFA = <i>Avena fatua</i>									
	MATCH = <i>Matricaria chamomila</i>									
	STEME = <i>Stellaria media</i>									
	VIOTR = <i>Viola tricolor</i>									
	CIRAR = <i>Cirsium arvense</i>									
	PHAMI = <i>Phalaris minor</i>									
	KCHSC = <i>Kochia scoparia</i>									
	POAAN= <i>Poa annua</i>									
	LOLRI = <i>Lolium rigidum</i>									
	BRSNI = <i>Brassica nigra</i>									
	POLCO = <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>									
	LOLMG = <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>									
	SETVI = <i>Setaria viridis</i>									
	CHEAL = <i>Chenopodium album</i>									
	SINAR= <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>									
	VERPE = <i>Veronica persica</i>									
50	BRSNN = <i>Brassica napus</i>									
	POLPE = <i>Polygonum persicaria</i>									
	VERHE = <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>									
	BROTE = <i>Bromus tectorum</i>									
	LOLMU = <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>									
	PESGL = <i>Pennisetum americanum</i>									
55	GERDI = <i>Germanium dissectum</i>									
	SASKR = <i>Salsola iberica</i>									

Evaluation of Postemergence Herbicidal Mixtures for Weed Control in Direct Seeded Rice

[0103] Seeds or nutlets of the desired test plant species were planted in a soil matrix prepared by mixing a loam soil (43 percent silt, 19 percent clay, and 38 percent sand, with a pH of 8.1 and an organic matter content of 1.5 percent) and river sand in an 80 to 20 ratio. The soil matrix was contained in plastic pots with a surface area of 139.7 cm². When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 10-17 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 hr photoperiod which was maintained at 29° C during the day and 26° C during the night. Nutrients and water were added on a regular basis and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the second or third true leaf stage.

[0104] Treatments consisted of esters (methyl, n-butyl or allyl) or salts (TEA [triethylammonium]) of 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound A), 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(2,4-dichloro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound C), or 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-ethoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Compound D), and various herbicidal components alone and in combination. Weighed amounts were placed in 25 mL glass vials and dissolved in a volume of 97:3 v/v acetone/DMSO to obtain 12X stock solutions. If the test compound did not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated. The concentrated stock solutions were added to the spray solutions so that the final acetone and DMSO concentrations were 16.2% and 0.5%, respectively. Spray solutions were diluted to the appropriate final concentrations with the addition of 10 mL of an aqueous mixture of 1.5% (v/v) Agri-dex crop oil concentrate. The final spray solutions contained 1.25% (v/v) Agri-dex crop oil concentrate. Compound requirements are based upon a 12 mL application volume at a rate of 187 L/ha. Formulated compounds were applied to the plant material with an overhead Mandel track sprayer equipped with a 8002E nozzles calibrated to deliver 187 L/ha over an application area of 0.503 m² at a spray height of 18 inches (43 cm) above average plant canopy height. Control plants were sprayed in the same manner with the solvent blank.

[0105] Forms of compounds A, C, and D were applied on an acid equivalent basis. Other herbicidal components were applied on an active ingredient basis and included acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicides penoxsulam (triazolopyrimidine chemical class) applied as Grasp SC, bispyribac-sodium (pyrimidinylbenzoate chemical class) applied as Regiment 80 DF, halosulfuron-methyl (sulfonylurea chemical class) applied as Permit, bensulfuron-methyl (sulfonylurea chemical class) applied as Londax, imazethapyr (imidazolinone chemical class) applied as Newpath, and imazamox (imidazolinone chemical class) applied as Beyond; EPSP synthase inhibiting herbicide glyphosate applied as Glyphomax; photosystem II (PSII)-inhibiting herbicide propanil applied as Stam 80 EDF; protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase (Protox)-inhibiting herbicide carfentrazone-ethyl applied as Aim EC; acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibiting herbicides cyhalofop-butyl applied as Clincher SF and fenoxaprop-p-ethyl applied as Ricestar HT; auxinic herbicides triclopyr applied as Grandstand, MCPA EHE, and quinclorac applied as Facet 75 DF; auxin transport inhibiting herbicide diflufenzopyr; phytoene desaturase inhibiting herbicide norflurazon, p-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibiting herbicide sulcotrione applied as Mikado; other carotenoid biosynthesis inhibiting herbicides clomazone applied as Command 3 ME and pyriclor.

[0106] The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and watered by sub-irrigation to prevent wash-off of the test compounds. After 3 weeks, the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the untreated plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

[0107] Colby's equation was used to determine the herbicidal effects expected from the mixtures (Colby, S.R. 1967. Calculation of the synergistic and antagonistic response of herbicide combinations. Weeds 15:20-22.).

[0108] The following equation was used to calculate the expected activity of mixtures containing two active ingredients, A and B:

$$\text{Expected} = A + B - (A \times B/100)$$

A = observed efficacy of active ingredient A at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

B = observed efficacy of active ingredient B at the same concentration as used in the mixture.

[0109] Some of the herbicide combinations tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 65-98.

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Table 65. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound A Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	10	-	4.38	0	40	-
8.75	0	15	-	8.75	0	70	-
0	4.38	70	-	0	4.38	70	-
0	8.75	60	-	0	8.75	60	-
4.38	4.38	100	73	4.38	4.38	75	82
8.75	4.38	90	75	8.75	4.38	95	91
4.38	8.75	75	64	4.38	8.75	90	76
8.75	8.75	90	66	8.75	8.75	85	88 I

Table 66. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound A Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	40	-	8.75	0	10	-
0	17.5	0	-	17.5	0	30	-
0	35	0	-	0	35	0	-
8.75	17.5	80	40	8.75	35	20	10
8.75	35	75	40	17.5	35	60	30

Table 67. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound A Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	70	-	8.75	0	50	-
8.75	0	30	-	17.5	0	85	-
0	17.5	10	-	0	17.5	10	-
4.38	17.5	95	73	8.75	17.5	90	55
8.75	17.5	95	37	17.5	17.5	99	87
% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound C Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	30	-	8.75	0	30	-
17.5	0	65	-	17.5	0	65	-
0	17.5	10	-	0	17.5	10	-
8.75	17.5	95	37	8.75	17.5	95	37
17.5	17.5	90	69	17.5	17.5	90	69

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Table 68. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Direct Seeded Rice
(comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				IPOHE			
Compound A Methyl	Bispyribac-sodium	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Bispyribac-sodium	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	0	-	8.75	0	35	-
8.75	0	10	-	17.5	0	30	-
0	7	10	-	0	7	10	-
0	14	50	-	0	14	15	-
0	28	60	-	17.5	7	55	37
4.38	7	20	10	8.75	14	100	45
8.75	7	50	10	17.5	14	95	41
4.38	14	75	50				
8.75	14	60	55				
4.38	28	90	60				
8.75	28	95	64				
% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				IPOHE			
Compound C Methyl	Bispyribac-sodium	Ob	Ex				
8.75	0	30	-				
17.5	0	50	-				
0	7	10	-				
0	14	15	-				
8.75	7	45	37				
17.5	7	80	55				
8.75	14	50	41				
17.5	14	90	58				

Table 69. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)					Application Rate (g/ha)				
Compound A Methyl	Bispyribac-sodium	Ob	Ex		Compound C Methyl	Bispyribac-sodium	Ob	Ex	
4.38	0	85	-	70	8.75	0	25	-	
8.75	0	90	-	70	17.5	0	40	-	
0	14	0	-	90	0	7	40	-	
0	28	50	-	95	0	14	90	-	
4.38	14	90	85	95	8.75	7	99	55	
8.75	14	100	90	99	17.5	7	95	64	
4.38	28	95	93	100	8.75	14	100	93	
8.75	28	100	95	95	17.5	14	100	94	

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Table 70. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
LEFCH				LEFCH			
Compound A Methyl	Halosulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Halosulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	40	-	17.5	0	30	-
0	26	0	-	35	0	60	-
0	52	0	-	0	26	0	-
8.75	26	50	40	0	52	0	-
8.75	52	60	40	17.5	26	45	30
				35	26	95	60
				17.5	52	40	30
				35	52	85	60

Table 71. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
LEFCH				LEFCH			
Compound A Methyl	Bensulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Bensulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	30	-	4.38	0	0	-
0	4.38	20	-	0	4.38	20	-
0	8.75	0	-	0	8.75	0	-
4.38	4.38	55	44	4.38	4.38	45	20
4.38	8.75	99	30	4.38	8.75	55	0

Table 72. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
ISCRU				ISCRU			
Compound A Methyl	Imazethapyr	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Imazethapyr	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	35	0	20	-
17.5	0	55	-	70	0	50	-
0	35	20	-	0	35	20	-
8.75	35	90	60	35	35	70	36
17.5	35	90	64	70	35	95	60

Table 73. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
ISCRU				ISCRU			
Compound A Methyl	Imazamox	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Imazamox	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	50	-	35	0	20	-
17.5	0	55	-	70	0	50	-

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(continued)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
ISCRU				ISCRU			
Compound A Methyl	Imazamox	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Imazamox	Ob	Ex
0	22.4	50	-	0	22.4	50	-
8.75	22.4	80	75	35	22.4	85	60
17.5	22.4	95	78	70	22.4	100	75

Table 74. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Broadleaf Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury											
Application Rate (g/ha)						Application Rate (g/ha)					
IPOHE						POLPE					
Compound A						Compound C					
Methyl	Propanil	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Methyl	Propanil	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	85	-	50	-	35	0	65	-	85	-
17.5	0	85	-	90	-	70	0	85	-	100	-
0	560	10	-	10	-	0	560	10	-	10	-
0	1120	10	-	40	-	0	1120	10	-	40	-
8.75	560	95	87	100	55	35	560	70	69	100	87
17.5	560	100	87	80	91	70	560	90	87	100	100
8.75	1120	100	87	100	70	35	1120	95	69	100	91
17.5	1120	95	87	70	94	70	1120	100	87	100	100

Table 75. Synergistic Speed of Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury at 11 DAA						% Injury at 21 DAA					
Application Rate (g/ha)						Application Rate (g/ha)					
CYPRI						SCPMA					
Compound A						Compound A					
n-Butyl	Propanil	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	n-Butyl	Propanil	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	60	-	30	-	35	0	60	-	50	-
70	0	90	-	100	-	70	0	100	-	100	-
0	560	10	-	30	-	0	560	0	-	0	-
0	1120	10	-	30	-	0	1120	0	-	0	-
35	560	100	64	50	51	35	560	100	60	50	50
70	560	95	91	100	100	70	560	99	100	100	100
35	1120	90	64	90	51	35	1120	99	60	100	50
70	1120	100	91	95	100	70	1120	100	100	100	100

Table 76. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		POLPE	
Compound A n-Butyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	40	-

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(continued)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		POLPE	
Compound A n-Butyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-
0	14	0	-
4.38	14	50	40
8.75	14	100	60

Table 77. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
CYPES				CYPES			
Compound A Methyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	85	-	8.75	0	50	-
8.75	0	90	-	17.5	0	90	-
0	56	10	-	0	56	10	-
0	112	0	-	0	112	0	-
4.38	56	100	87	8.75	56	85	55
8.75	56	100	91	17.5	56	90	91
4.38	112	100	85	8.75	112	100	50
8.75	112	100	90	17.5	112	100	90
% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
CYPES				CYPPIR			
Compound C Methyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	65	-	8.75	0	25	-
17.5	0	100	-	17.5	0	40	-
0	56	10	-	0	14	0	-
0	112	0	-	0	28	0	-
8.75	56	100	68	8.75	14	50	25
17.5	56	85	100	17.5	28	100	40
8.75	112	100	65				
17.5	112	99	100				

Table 78. Synergistic Speed of Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		11 DAA CYPES		21 DAA CYPES	
Compound A Methyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-	100	-
17.5	0	70	-	99	-
0	14	10	-	0	-

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(continued)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		11 DAA CYPES		21 DAA CYPES	
Compound A Methyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
0	28	10	-	0	-
8.75	14	100	64	95	100
17.5	14	100	73	99	99
8.75	28	100	64	100	100
17.5	28	70	73	80	99
% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		11 DAA CYPES		21 DAA CYPES	
Compound A n-Butyl	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-	90	-
70	0	75	-	100	-
0	14	10	-	0	-
0	28	10	-	0	-
35	14	70	55	85	90
70	14	80	78	99	100
35	28	100	55	100	90
70	28	100	78	100	100

Table 79. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Broadleaf Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
IPOHE				IPOHE			
Compound A Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	40	-	8.75	0	10	-
17.5	0	75	-	17.5	0	40	-
0	280	0	-	35	0	20	-
8.75	280	90	40	0	140	0	-
17.5	280	90	75	0	280	0	-
				8.75	140	85	10
				17.5	140	85	40
				35	140	90	20
				8.75	280	40	10
				17.5	280	90	40
				35	280	90	20
% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
POLPY				POLPY			
Compound A Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	50	-	8.75	0	40	-
8.75	0	60	-	17.5	0	90	-

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% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				POLPY			
Compound A Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Compound A n-Butyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex
0	100	0	-	0	100	0	-
4.38	100	0	-	8.75	100	0	-
8.75	100	40	50	17.5	100	55	40
0	200	50	60	0	200	95	90
4.38	200	65	50	8.75	200	80	40
8.75	200	75	60	17.5	200	95	90
POLPY							
Compound C Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex				
8.75	0	10	-				
17.5	0	15	-				
0	100	0	-				
8.75	100	0	-				
17.5	100	20	10				
0	200	35	15				
8.75	200	10	10				
17.5	200	30	15				

Table 80. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				POLPY			
Compound C Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Compound A Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	30	-	8.75	0	30	-
17.5	0	65	-	35	0	50	-
0	100	0	-	0	140	0	-
0	200	0	-	0	230	0	-
8.75	100	85	30	8.75	140	40	30
17.5	100	85	65	35	140	85	50
8.75	200	95	30	8.75	280	35	30
17.5	200	95	65	35	280	75	50
POLPY							
Application Rate (g/ha)				POLPY			
Compound C Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Compound D Methyl	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	-	8.75	0	50	-
35	0	40	-	35	0	80	-
0	140	0	-	0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-	0	280	0	-
17.5	140	25	0	8.75	140	60	50

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% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound C Methyl		CYPIR		Compound D Methyl		CYPIR	
Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex		Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	
35	140	80	40	35	140	75	80
17.5	280	50	0	8.75	280	70	50
35	280	70	40	35	280	95	80

Table 81. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		POLPY	
Compound A Allyl	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	70	-
0	35	0	-
17.5	35	85	70

Table 82. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		FIMMI		SCPMA	
Compound A Allyl	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	40	-	0	-
0	35	0	-	0	-
17.5	35	95	40	40	0

Table 83. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Direct Seeded Rice

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES	
Compound C Methyl	Triclopyr-TEA	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	65	-
0	140	0	-
0	280	0	-
8.75	140	100	65
8.75	280	90	65

Table 84. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		BRAPP		ISCRU	
Compound A Allyl	MCPA EHE	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	60	-	10	-
17.5	0	99	-	40	-

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(continued)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		BRAPP		ISCRU	
Compound A Allyl	MCPA EHE	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
0	70	0	-	0	-
0	140	0	-	0	-
8.75	70	80	60	0	10
17.5	70	70	99	20	40
8.75	140	100	60	50	10
17.5	140	85	99	50	40

Table 85. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		FIMMI	
Compound A Allyl	MCPA EHE	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	0	-
17.5	0	20	-
0	70	0	-
0	140	0	-
8.75	70	40	0
17.5	70	30	20
8.75	140	80	0
17.5	140	95	20

Table 86. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
CYPIR		FIMMI		CYPIR		FIMMI	
Compound A Methyl	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Compound A Allyl	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	30	-	8.75	0	0	-
8.75	0	75	-	17.5	0	40	-
0	140	0	-	0	140	0	-
4.38	140	70	30	8.75	140	60	0
8.75	140	85	75	17.5	140	100	40

Table 87. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		IPOHE	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenzopyr	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	20	-
8.75	0	40	-
17.5	0	75	-
0	4.38	10	-

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(continued)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		IPOHE	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenzopyr	Ob	Ex
0	8.75	40	-
0	17.5	60	-
0	35	65	-
4.38	4.38	30	28
8.75	4.38	65	46
17.5	4.38	90	78
4.38	8.75	65	52
8.75	8.75	65	64
17.5	8.75	80	85
4.38	17.5	75	68
8.75	17.5	90	76
17.5	17.5	95	90
4.38	35	70	72
8.75	35	85	79
17.5	35	95	91

Table 88. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		LEFCH	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenzopyr	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	30	-
8.75	0	80	-
17.5	0	75	-
35	0	90	-
0	8.75	0	-
4.38	8.75	45	30
8.75	8.75	90	80
17.5	8.75	95	75
35	8.75	90	90

Table 89. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPIR	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenzopyr	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	30	-
35	0	50	-
0	4.38	10	-
0	8.75	15	-
0	17.5	20	-
0	35	30	-
8.75	4.38	25	37

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(continued)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPUR	
Compound A Methyl	Diflufenzopyr	Ob	Ex
35	4.38	85	55
8.75	8.75	55	41
35	8.75	90	58
8.75	17.5	60	44
35	17.5	95	60
8.75	35	60	51
35	35	95	65

Table 90. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		LEFCH	
Compound A Methyl	Clomazone	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	10	-
17.5	0	50	-
0	560	40	-
4.38	560	85	46
17.5	560	99	70

Table 91. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPUR	
Compound A Methyl	Clomazone	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	80	-
0	560	0	-
0	1120	0	-
4.38	560	90	80
4.38	1120	100	80

Table 92. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound A Methyl		BRAPP		Compound A Allyl		BRAPP	
Norflurazon	Ob	Ex		Norflurazon	Ob	Ex	
8.75	0	60	-	8.75	0	80	-
0	70	0	-	0	70	0	-
8.75	70	90	60	8.75	70	95	80

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Table 93. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES		CYPPIR		FIMMI		SCPMA	
Compound A Methyl	Norflurazon	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	40	-	25	-	20	-	0	-
8.75	0	60	-	50	-	40	-	10	-
0	560	0	-	0	-	0	-	60	-
4.38	560	90	40	20	25	65	20	80	60
8.75	560	99	60	90	50	90	40	90	64
% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES		CYPPIR		FIMMI		SCPMA	
Compound A Allyl	Norflurazon	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	50	-	35	-	50	-	10	-
35	0	95	-	85	-	60	-	20	-
0	560	0	-	0	-	0	-	60	-
17.5	560	90	50	60	35	70	50	70	64
35	560	100	95	70	85	70	60	99	68

Table 94. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
Compound A Methyl	Sulcotrione	Ob	Ex	Compound A Allyl	Sulcotrione	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	60	-	4.38	0	80	-
8.75	0	60	-	8.75	0	100	-
0	70	15	-	0	70	70	-
4.38	70	60	66	4.38	70	99	83
8.75	70	85	66	8.75	70	100	100

Table 95. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury			
Application Rate (g/ha)		DIGSA	
Compound A Methyl	Pyriclor	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	40	-
17.5	0	50	-
0	140	80	-
4.38	140	99	88
17.5	140	100	90

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Table 96. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)		POLPY		Application Rate (g/ha)		POLPY	
Compound A Methyl	Glyphosate	Ob	Ex	Compound A Allyl	Glyphosate	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	10	-	17.5	0	90	-
8.75	0	50	-	35	0	70	-
0	70	0	-	0	70	0	-
4.38	70	40	10	17.5	70	95	90
8.75	70	60	50	35	70	90	70

Table 97. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		DIGS A		LEFCH	
Compound A Methyl	Glyphosate	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	0	-	20	-
8.75	0	20	-	30	-
0	70	0	-	20	-
4.38	70	60	0	50	35
8.75	70	80	20	40	44

Table 98. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice (comparative)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES		CYPIR	
Compound A Allyl	Glyphosate	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	50	-	35	-
35	0	95	-	85	-
0	70	10	-	0	-
17.5	70	90	55	65	35
35	70	95	96	100	85

Evaluation of Herbicidal Mixtures for Weed Control in Transplanted Paddy Rice

[0110] Weed seeds or nutlets of the desired test plant species were planted in puddled soil (mud) prepared by mixing a non-sterilized mineral soil (28 percent silt, 18 percent clay, and 54 percent sand, with a pH of 7.3 to 7.8 and an organic matter content of 1.0 percent) and water at a ratio of 100 kilograms (kg) of soil to 19 L of water. The prepared mud was dispensed in 250 mL aliquots into 480 mL non-perforated plastic pots with a surface area of 91.6 square centimeters leaving a headspace of 3 centimeters in each pot. Rice seeds were planted in Sun Gro MetroMix® 306 planting mixture, which typically has a pH of 6.0 to 6.8 and an organic matter content of 30 percent, in plastic plug trays. Seedlings at the second or third leaf stage of growth were transplanted into 650 mL of mud contained in 960 mL non-perforated plastic pots with a surface area of 91.6 cm² 4 days prior to herbicide application. The paddy was created by filling the 3 centimeter headspace of the pots with water. When required to ensure good germination and healthy plants, a fungicide treatment and/or other chemical or physical treatment was applied. The plants were grown for 4-14 days in a greenhouse with an approximate 14 hr photoperiod which was maintained at 29° C during the day and 26° C during the night. Nutrients were added as Osmocote (17:6:10, N:P:K + minor nutrients) at 2 g per cup. Water was added on a regular basis to maintain the paddy flood, and supplemental lighting was provided with overhead metal halide 1000-Watt lamps as necessary. The plants were employed for testing when they reached the second or third true leaf stage.

[0111] Treatments consisted of esters or salts of compound A, compound C, or compound D and various herbicidal components alone and in combination. For technical grade compounds, a weighed amount, determined by the highest rate to be tested, was placed in an individual 120 mL glass vial and was dissolved in 20 mL of acetone to obtain concentrated stock solutions. If the test compound did not dissolve readily, the mixture was warmed and/or sonicated. The concentrated stock solutions obtained were diluted with 20 mL of an aqueous mixture containing 2.5% Agri-dex crop oil concentrate (v/v). For formulated compounds, a measured amount, determined by the highest rate to be tested, was placed in an individual 120 mL glass vial and was dissolved in 20 mL of 2.5% (v/v) Agri-dex crop oil concentrate to obtain concentrated stock solutions. The concentrated stock solutions obtained were diluted with 20 mL of acetone. Applications were made by injecting an appropriate amount of the stock solution into the aqueous layer of the paddy. Control plants were treated in the same manner with the solvent blank. All treated plant material received the same concentration of acetone and crop oil concentrate.

[0112] Forms of compounds A, C, and D were applied on an acid equivalent basis. Other herbicidal components were applied on an active ingredient basis and included acetolactate synthase (ALS)-inhibiting herbicides penoxsulam (triazolopyrimidine chemical class) applied as Grasp SC, pyrazosulfuron-methyl (sulfonyleurea chemical class) applied as Sirius G, and bensulfuron-methyl (sulfonyleurea chemical class) applied as Londax; acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase) inhibiting herbicides cyhalofop-butyl applied as Clincher G and fenoxaprop-p-ethyl applied as Ricestar HT; auxinic herbicide quinclorac applied as Facet 75 DF; phytoene desaturase inhibiting herbicide norflurazon; and *p*-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (HPPD) inhibiting herbicide sulcotrione applied as Mikado.

[0113] The treated plants and control plants were placed in a greenhouse as described above and water was added as needed to maintain a paddy flood. After 3 weeks the condition of the test plants as compared with that of the untreated plants was determined visually and scored on a scale of 0 to 100 percent where 0 corresponds to no injury and 100 corresponds to complete kill.

[0114] Some of the herbicide combinations tested, application rates employed, plant species tested, and results are given in Tables 99-113.

Table 99. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice (comparative)

% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG		ECHCO		Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG	
Compound A Methyl	Bensulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Bensulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	0	-	0	-	17.5	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-	25	-	35	0	10	-
35	0	25	-	20	-	0	35	20	-
0	35	20	-	20	-	0	70	45	-
0	70	45	-	30	30	17.5	35	40	20
8.75	35	40	20	35	20	35	35	45	28
17.5	35	55	20	35	40	17.5	70	60	45
35	35	60	40	50	36	35	70	55	51
8.75	70	60	45	40	30				
17.5	70	65	45	55	48				
35	70	80	59	60	44				
% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG		LEFCH		Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG	
Compound C TEA	Bensulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Bensulfuron-methyl	Ob	Ex
35	0	0	-	50	-	35	0	20	-
70	0	25	-	95	-	70	0	50	-
0	35	65	-	15	-	0	35	65	-
0	70	70	-	30	-	0	70	70	-
35	35	90	65	85	58	35	35	95	72

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% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG		LEFCH		Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG	
Compound C TEA	Bensulfuron- methyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Bensulfuron- methyl	Ob	Ex
70	35	95	74	100	96	70	35	99	83
35	70	80	70	90	65	35	70	100	76
70	70	95	78	100	97	70	70	95	85

Table 100. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES		Application Rate (g/ha)		ELOKU		FIMMI	
Compound A Methyl	Bensulfuron- methyl	Ob	Ex	Compound C TEA	Bensulfuron- methyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	0	-	35	0	0	-	0	-
8.75	0	15	-	70	0	50	-	0	-
0	4.38	40	-	0	35	20	-	10	-
0	8.75	50	-	0	70	70	-	50	-
4.38	4.38	85	40	35	35	50	20	0	10
8.75	4.38	75	49	70	35	60	60	40	10
4.38	8.75	85	50	35	70	80	70	40	50
8.75	8.75	85	58	70	70	80	85	100	50

Table 101. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG		Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG	
Compound A Methyl	Pyrazosulfuron- ethyl	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Pyrazosulfuron- ethyl	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	0	-	4.38	0	0	-
8.75	0	25	-	8.75	0	0	-
0	5.25	20	-	0	5.25	20	-
4.38	5.25	35	20	4.38	5.25	45	20
8.75	5.25	80	40	8.75	5.25	20	20

Table 102: Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG		Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHCG	
Compound A Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
4.38	0	0	-	4.38	0	0	

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(continued)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				ECHCG			
Compound A Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	25	-	8.75	0	0	-
0	4.38	70	-	0	4.38	70	-
4.38	4.38	90	70	4.38	4.38	95	70
8.75	4.38	95	78	8.75	4.38	70	70
% Iniury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				LEFCH			
Compound A Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound C Methyl	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
8.75	0	0	-	17.5	0	0	-
17.5	0	0	-	35	0	0	-
35	0	0	-	70	0	0	-
0	17.5	15	-	0	17.5	15	-
0	35	20	-	0	35	20	-
8.75	17.5	30	15	17.5	17.5	20	15
17.5	17.5	20	15	35	17.5	30	15
35	17.5	20	15	70	17.5	20	15
8.75	35	30	20	17.5	35	30	20
17.5	35	30	20	35	35	30	20
-35	35	35	20	70	35	35	20
% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				LEFCH			
Compound C TEA	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex	Compound C TEA	Penoxsulam	Ob	Ex
35	0	50	-	35	0	50	-
70	0	95	-	70	0	95	-
0	8.75	0	-	0	8.75	0	-
35	8.75	08	50	35	8.75	08	50
70	8.75	100	95	70	8.75	100	95

Table 103. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice (comparative)

% Injury																							
Application Rate (g/ha)						CYPIR						ELOKU				Application Rate (g/ha)				ELOKU			
Compound A		TEA		Penoxsulam		CYPES		CYPIR		ELOKU		Compound CTEA		Penoxsulam		Obs		Ex					
35	0	20	-	10	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	35	0	0	0	-	-	-	-				
70	0	50	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	70	0	0	50	-	-	-	-				
0	8.75	40	-	70	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	8.75	0	-	-	-	-	-				
35	8.75	60	52	100	73	60	30	30	30	30	30	35	8.75	60	0	0	0	0	0				
70	8.75	95	70	90	76	80	20	20	20	20	20	70	8.75	80	50	50	50	50	50				

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Table 104. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury				
Application Rate (g/ha)			SPDZE	
Compound C TEA	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	
35	0	50	-	
70	0	80	-	
0	90	0	-	
35	90	70	50	
70	90	95	80	

Table 105. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice (comparative)

% Injury											
Application Rate (g/ha)				ECHCG				LEFCH			
Compound A		TEA		Cyhalofop-butyl		ECHCG		LEFCH		Ob	
Compound A		TEA		Cyhalofop-butyl		ECHCG		LEFCH		Ob	
35	0	0	80	-	-	0	0	0	50	-	-
70	0	50	99	-	-	70	0	25	95	-	-
0	90	50	50	-	-	0	90	50	50	-	-
0	180	75	-	-	-	0	180	95	-	-	-
35	90	100	25	100	75	35	90	100	50	100	75
70	90	100	75	100	100	70	90	100	63	100	98
35	180	100	75	-	-	35	180	100	95	-	-
70	180	100	98	-	-	70	180	100	96	-	-

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Table 106. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury											
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES		CYPIR		FIMMI		SCPMA		SCPJU	
Compound A TEA	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	25	-	10	-	0	-	0	-	85	-
70	0	50	-	20	-	0	-	50	-	95	-
0	90	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
35	90	100	25	40	10	40	10	10	0	100	85
70	90	100	50	100	20	100	60	100	50	100	95
% Iniury											
Application Rate (g/ha)		CYPES		CYPIR		FIMMI		SCPMA			
Compound C TEA	Cyhalofop-butyl	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex	Ob		Ex	
35	0	0	-	20	-	0	-	0		-	
70	0	40	-	60	-	0	-	0		-	
0	90	0	-	0	-	0	-	0		-	
35	90	100	0	100	20	100	0	20		0	
70	90	100	40	100	60	100	0	20		0	

Table 107. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice (comparative),

% Injury											
Application Rate (g/ha)			FIMMI			SCPJU			Application Rate (g/ha)		
Compound A Methyl	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Ob	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ob	Ex	Ob	Compound A TEA	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Ob
17.5	0	20	20	-	90	-	-	-	17.5	0	30
0	35	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	35	0
17.5	35	100	100	20	95	90	90	80	17.5	35	100
								60			

Table 108. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Broadleaf Weed in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
MASCR				MASCR			
Compound A Methyl	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	-	17.5	0		
35	0	50	-	35	0	60	-
0	140	0	-	0	140	0	-
17.5	140	40	0	17.5	140	80	60
35	140	60	50	35	140	80	60

Table 109. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury									
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)				ECHCG	
LEFCH				LEFCH				ECHCG	
Compound A Methyl	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	10	-	17.5	0	10	-	10	-
35	0	20	-	35	0	15	-	80	-
0	140	0	-	0	140	0	-	0	-
17.5	140	20	10	17.5	140	60	10	100	10
35	140	45	20	35	140	70	15	100	80

Table 110. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Sedge Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice (comparative)

% Injury											
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)				FIMMI			
Compound A Methyl				Compound A TEA				CYPES			
17.5				17.5				Ob			
0				0				Ex			
17.5				17.5				Ob			

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Table 111. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on Key Grass Weeds in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury					
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHOR		ECHCG	
Compound A TEA	Quinclorac	Ob	Ex	Ob	Ex
35	0	10	-	10	-
0	70	0	-	0	-
35	70	35	10	35	10

Table 112. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Sedge Weed in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
CYPES				CYPES			
Compound A Methyl	Norflurazon	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Norflurazon	Ob	Ex
35	0	60	-	17.5	0	30	-
0	70	0	-	35	0	70	-
35	70	95	60	0	70	0	-
				17.5	70	50	30
				35	70	100	70

Table 113. Synergistic Activity of Herbicidal Compositions on a Key Grass Weed in Transplanted Paddy Rice
(comparative)

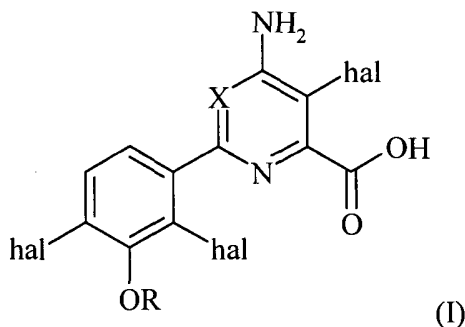
% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)				Application Rate (g/ha)			
ECHOR				ECHOR			
Compound A Methyl	Sulcotrione	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Sulcotrione	Ob	Ex
17.5	0	0	-	17.5	0	0	-
35	0	10	-	35	0	10	-
0	70	10	-	0	70	10	-
17.5	70	25	10	17.5	70	30	10

(continued)

% Injury							
Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHOR		Application Rate (g/ha)		ECHOR	
Compound A Methyl	Sulcotrione	Ob	Ex	Compound A TEA	Sulcotrione	Ob	Ex
35	70	85	19	35	70	60	19
IPOHE = <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> POLPE = <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> SPDZE = <i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> ECHCG = <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> ISCRU = <i>Ischaemum nigosum</i> CYPES = <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> ELOKU = <i>Eleocharis kuroguwai</i> SCPJU = <i>Scirpus juncoides</i> Ob = observed values Ex = expected, calculated values DAA = days after application MASCR = <i>Marsilea crenata</i> POLPY = <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> DIGSA = <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> ECHOR = <i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i> LEFCH = <i>Leptochloa chinensis</i> CYPPIR = <i>Cyperus iria</i> FIMMI = <i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i> SCPMA = <i>Scirpus maritimus</i>							

Claims

1. A synergistic herbicidal mixture comprising an herbicidally effective amount of (a) a first herbicide which is a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I)

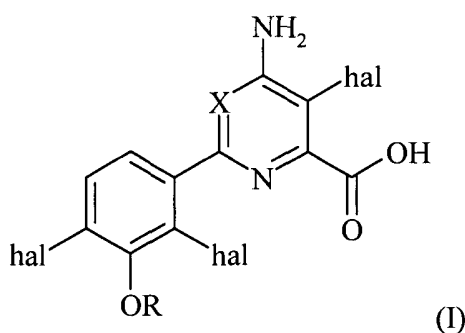


wherein X represents CH, hal represents F, Cl or Br, and R represents methyl or ethyl, and an agriculturally acceptable salt, ester or amide thereof, and (b) a second herbicide selected from the group consisting of aminopyralid and triclopyr.

2. The mixture of claim 1 in which, for the compound of Formula (I), hal represents F or Cl and R represents methyl.
3. The mixture of claim 1 in which the first herbicide is a 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid derivative.
4. The mixture of claim 3 in which the 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid derivative is 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid potassium salt or 4-amino-3-

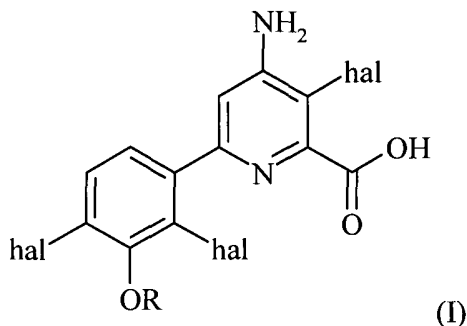
chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridine-2-carboxylic acid triethylammonium salt.

5. The mixture of claim 1 in which the second herbicide is aminopyralid.
6. The mixture of claim 1, additionally comprising an herbicide safener.
7. The mixture of claim 6 in which the herbicide safener is cloquintocet mexyl.
8. The mixture of claim 6 in which the herbicide safener is mefenpyr-diethyl.
9. The mixture of claim 1 in which the weight ratio of the pyridine carboxylic acid of formula (I) component to the second herbicide component is between 5:1 and 1:256.
10. An herbicidal composition comprising an herbicidally effective amount of the herbicidal mixture of claim 1 and an agriculturally acceptable adjuvant or carrier.
11. A method of controlling undesirable vegetation which comprises contacting the vegetation or the locus thereof with or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation an herbicidally effective amount of the herbicidal mixture of claim 1.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the herbicidal mixture is applied at an application rate of between 8 g/ha and 1200 g/ha, based on the total amount of active ingredients in the herbicidal mixture.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the first herbicide is applied at a rate of between 4 g/ha and 70 g/ha and the second herbicide is applied at a rate of between 4 g/ha and 1120 g/ha, and wherein the second herbicide is a cereal or rice herbicide.
14. The method of claim 11, wherein the components of the herbicidal mixture are applied either separately or as part of a multipart herbicidal system.
15. The method of claim 11 for controlling undesirable vegetation in cereals which comprises contacting the vegetation or the locus thereof with or applying to the soil to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation an herbicidally effective amount of an herbicidal mixture comprising an herbicidally effective amount of (a) a first herbicide which is a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I)



wherein X represents CH, hal represents F, Cl or Br, and R represents methyl or ethyl, or an agriculturally acceptable salt, ester or amide thereof, and (b) aminopyralid.

16. The method of claim 11 for controlling undesirable vegetation in rice which comprises contacting the vegetation or the locus thereof with or applying to the soil or water to prevent the emergence or growth of vegetation an herbicidally effective amount of an herbicidal mixture comprising an herbicidally effective amount of (a) a first herbicide which is a pyridine carboxylic acid of the formula (I)

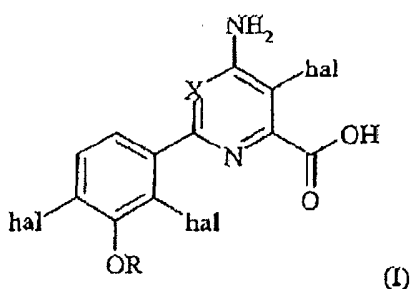


wherein hal represents F, Cl or Br, and R represents methyl or ethyl, or an agriculturally acceptable salt, ester or amide thereof, and (b) triclopyr.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the second herbicide is aminopyralid and the undesirable vegetation is chickweed, scented mayweed, bird's-eye speedwell, wild pansy, lady's-thumb, kochia, black mustard, cut-leaf geranium, or wild buckwheat.

Patentansprüche

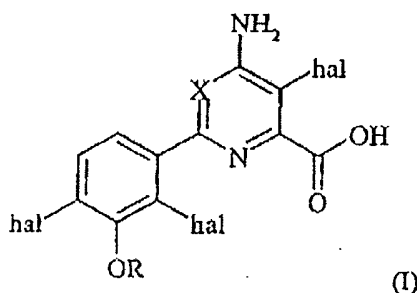
1. Synergistisches herbizides Gemisch, umfassend eine herbizid wirksame Menge von (a) einem ersten Herbizid, das eine Pyridincarbonsäure der Formel (I):



ist, worin X CH bedeutet, hal F, Cl oder Br bedeutet und R Methyl oder Ethyl bedeutet, oder ein landwirtschaftlich verträgliches Salz, einen Ester oder ein Amid davon, und (b) einem zweiten Herbizid, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus Aminopyralid und Triclopyr

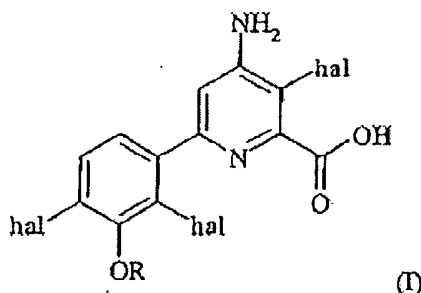
2. Gemisch nach Anspruch 1, worin für die Verbindung der Formel (I) hal F oder Cl bedeutet und R Methyl bedeutet.
3. Gemisch nach Anspruch 1, worin das erste Herbizid ein 4-Amino-3-chlor-6-(4-chlor-2-fluor-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridin-2-carbonsäurederivat ist.
4. Gemisch nach Anspruch 3, worin das 4-Amino-3-chlor-6-(4-chlor-2-fluor-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridin-2-carbonsäurederivat 4-Amino-3-chlor-6-(4-chlor-2-fluor-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridin-2-carbonsäure-methylester, 4-Amino-3-chlor-6-(4-chlor-2-fluor-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridin-2-carbonsäure-Kaliumsalz oder 4-Amino-3-chlor-6-(4-chlor-2-fluor-3-methoxyphenyl)pyridin-2-carbonsäure-triethylammoniumsalz ist.
5. Gemisch nach Anspruch 1, worin das zweite Herbizid Aminopyralid ist.
6. Gemisch nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin umfassend einen Herbizid-Safener.
7. Gemisch nach Anspruch 6, worin der Herbizid-Safener Cloquintocet Mexyl ist.
8. Gemisch nach Anspruch 6, worin der Herbizid-Safener Mefenpyr-Diethyl ist.

9. Gemisch nach Anspruch 1, worin das Gewichtsverhältnis der Pyridincarbonsäure-Komponente der Formel (I) zu der zweiten Herbizidkomponente zwischen 5:1 und 1:256 ist.
10. Herbizidzusammensetzung, umfassend eine herbizid wirksame Menge des herbiziden Gemischs nach Anspruch 1 und ein landwirtschaftlich verträgliches Hilfsmittel oder einen landwirtschaftlich verträglichen Träger.
11. Verfahren zum Bekämpfen von unerwünschter Vegetation, umfassend das In-Kontakt-bringen der Vegetation oder des Standorts davon mit einer herbizid wirksamen Menge des herbiziden Gemischs nach Anspruch 1 oder Anwenden einer herbizid wirksamen Menge des herbiziden Gemischs nach Anspruch 1 auf den Boden oder Wasser, um das Auflaufen oder Wachstum von Vegetation zu verhindern.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, worin das herbizide Gemisch mit einer Anwendungsrate von zwischen 8 g/ha und 1200 g/ha, basierend auf der Gesamtmenge von wirksamen Bestandteilen in dem herbiziden Gemisch, angewendet wird.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, worin das erste Herbizid mit einer Rate von zwischen 4 g/ha und 70 g/ha angewendet wird und das zweite Herbizid mit einer Rate von zwischen 4 g/ha und 1120 g/ha angewendet wird und worin das zweite Herbizid ein Getreide- oder Reis-Herbizid ist.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, worin die Komponenten des herbiziden Gemischs entweder getrennt oder als Teil eines Mehrkomponenten-Herbizidsystems angewendet werden.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 zum Bekämpfen unerwünschter Vegetation bei Getreide, umfassend das In-Kontakt-bringen der Vegetation oder des Standorts davon mit, oder Anwenden auf den Boden zum Verhindern des Auflaufens von Vegetation, einer herbizid wirksamen Menge eines herbiziden Gemischs, umfassend eine herbizid wirksame Menge von (a) einem ersten Herbizid, das eine Pyridincarbonsäure der Formel (I):



ist, worin X CH bedeutet, hal F, Cl oder Br bedeutet und R Methyl oder Ethyl bedeutet, oder einem landwirtschaftlich verträglichen Salz, Ester oder Amid davon, und (b) Aminopyralid.

16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11 zum Bekämpfen von unerwünschter Vegetation bei Reis, umfassend das In-Kontakt-bringen der Vegetation oder des Standorts davon mit, oder Anwenden auf den Boden oder Wasser, um Auflaufen oder Wachstum von Vegetation zu verhindern, einer herbizid wirksamen Menge eines herbiziden Gemischs, umfassend eine herbizid wirksame Menge von (a) einem ersten Herbizid, das eine Pyridincarbonsäure der Formel (I):



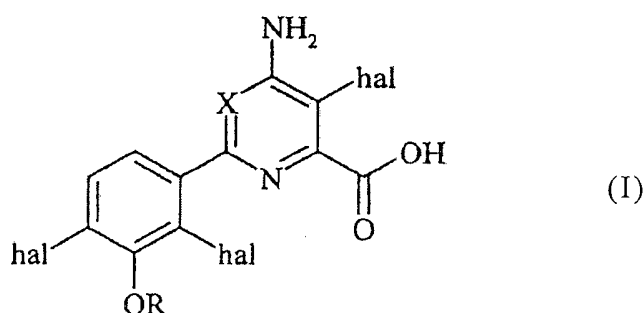
ist, worin hal F, Cl oder Br bedeutet und R Methyl oder Ethyl bedeutet, oder einem landwirtschaftlich verträglichen

Salz, Ester oder Amid davon, und (b) Triclopyr

17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, worin das zweite Herbizid Aminopyralid ist und die unerwünschte Vegetation Vogelmiere, Echte Kamille, Männertreu, Wildes Stiefmütterchen, Flohknöterich, Besenkraut, Schwarzer Senf, Schlitzblättriger Storchschnabel oder Windenknöterich ist.

Revendications

1. Mélange herbicide synergique comprenant, en une quantité à effet herbicide,
- a) un premier herbicide qui est un acide pyridine-carboxylique de formule (I) :



dans laquelle X représente un fragment symbolisé par CH, « hal » représente un atome de fluor, de chlore ou de brome, et R représente un groupe méthyle ou éthyle, ou un sel, ester ou amide d'un tel acide, admissible en agriculture,

b) et un deuxième herbicide choisi dans l'ensemble constitué par l'aminopyralide et le triclopyr.

2. Mélange conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel, dans le composé de formule (I), « hal » représente un atome de fluor ou de chlore, et R représente un groupe méthyle.
3. Mélange conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel le premier herbicide est un dérivé de l'acide 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-méthoxy-phényl)-pyridine-2-carboxylique.
4. Mélange conforme à la revendication 3, dans lequel le dérivé de l'acide 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-méthoxy-phényl)-pyridine-2-carboxylique est l'ester de méthyle de l'acide 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-méthoxy-phényl)-pyridine-2-carboxylique, le sel de potassium de l'acide 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-méthoxy-phényl)-pyridine-2-carboxylique, ou le sel de triéthyl-ammonium de l'acide 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-méthoxy-phényl)-pyridine-2-carboxylique.
5. Mélange conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel le deuxième herbicide est l'aminopyralide.
6. Mélange conforme à la revendication 1, qui comprend en outre un agent phytoprotecteur contre herbicide.
7. Mélange conforme à la revendication 6, dans lequel l'agent phytoprotecteur contre herbicide est le cloquintocet-mexyl.
8. Mélange conforme à la revendication 6, dans lequel l'agent phytoprotecteur contre herbicide est le méfempyr-diéthyl.
9. Mélange conforme à la revendication 1, dans lequel le rapport pondéral du composant acide pyridine-carboxylique de formule (I) au deuxième composant herbicide vaut de 5/1 à 1/256.
10. Composition herbicide comprenant un mélange herbicide conforme à la revendication 1, en une quantité à effet herbicide, et un véhicule ou adjuvant admissible en agriculture.
11. Procédé de lutte contre des végétaux indésirables, qui comporte le fait de mettre ces végétaux ou l'endroit où ils

poussent en contact avec, ou le fait d'appliquer au sol ou dans l'eau, de manière à empêcher la levée ou la croissance de ces végétaux, une quantité à effet herbicide d'un mélange herbicide conforme à la revendication 1.

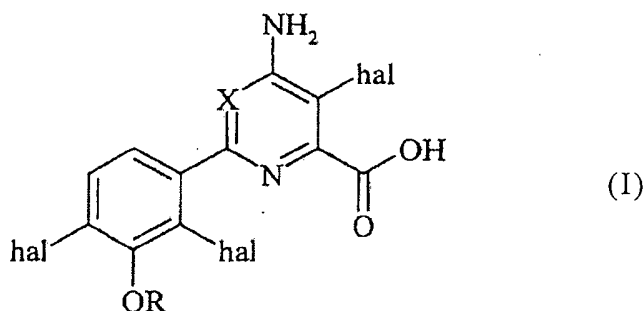
12. Procédé conforme à la revendication 11, dans lequel on applique le mélange herbicide avec un taux d'application, exprimé en quantité totale d'ingrédients actifs dans le mélange herbicide, de 8 g/ha à 1200 g/ha.

13. Procédé conforme à la revendication 12, dans lequel on applique le premier herbicide avec un taux d'application de 4 g/ha à 70 g/ha et l'on applique le deuxième herbicide avec un taux d'application de 4 g/ha à 1120 g/ha, et dans lequel le deuxième herbicide est un herbicide utilisable sur des céréales ou du riz.

14. Procédé conforme à la revendication 11, dans lequel les composants du mélange herbicide sont appliqués séparément ou comme faisant partie d'un système herbicide multi-composants.

15. Procédé, conforme à la revendication 11, de lutte contre des végétaux indésirables dans des céréales, qui comporte le fait de mettre ces végétaux ou l'endroit où ils poussent en contact avec, ou le fait d'appliquer au sol, de manière à empêcher la levée ou la croissance de ces végétaux, une quantité à effet herbicide d'un mélange herbicide comprenant, en une quantité à effet herbicide,

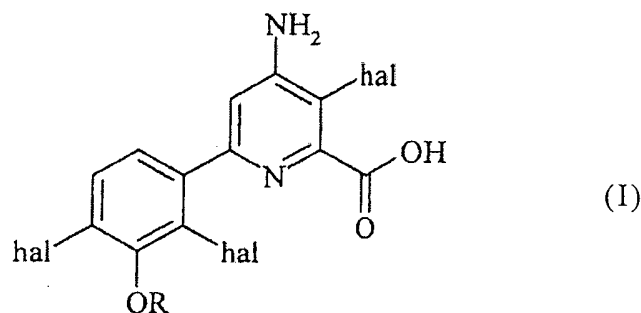
a) un premier herbicide qui est un acide pyridine-carboxylique de formule (I) :



dans laquelle X représente un fragment symbolisé par CH, « hal » représente un atome de fluor, de chlore ou de brome, et R représente un groupe méthyle ou éthyle, ou un sel, ester ou amide d'un tel acide, admissible en agriculture, b) et de l'aminopyralide.

16. Procédé, conforme à la revendication 11, de lutte contre des végétaux indésirables dans du riz, qui comporte le fait de mettre ces végétaux ou l'endroit où ils poussent en contact avec, ou le fait d'appliquer au sol ou dans l'eau, de manière à empêcher la levée ou la croissance de ces végétaux, une quantité à effet herbicide d'un mélange herbicide comprenant, en une quantité à effet herbicide,

a) un premier herbicide qui est un acide pyridine-carboxylique de formule (I) :



dans laquelle « hal » représente un atome de fluor, de chlore ou de brome, et R représente un groupe méthyle ou éthyle,

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ou un sel, ester ou amide d'un tel acide, admissible en agriculture,
b) et du triclopyr.

17. Procédé conforme à la revendication 11, dans lequel le deuxième herbicide est de l'aminopyralide et le végétal indésirable est l'un des suivants : mouron des oiseaux, camomille sauvage, véronique de Perse, pensée sauvage, renouée persicaire, kochia, moutarde noire, géranium à feuilles découpées, et renouée faux liseron.

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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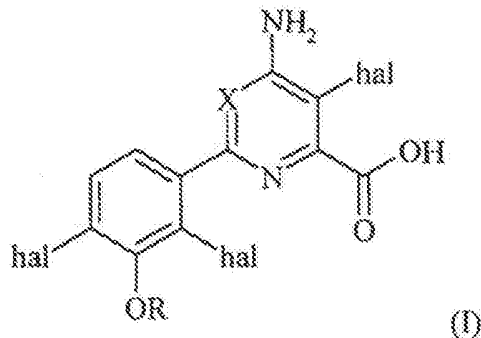
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Szabadalmi igénypontok

1. Szinergetikus gyomirtó keverék, amely tartalmaz gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségben (a) egy első gyomirtó szert, amely egy, a (I) általános képletű piridin-karbonsav:



ahol a képletben X jelentése CH-csoport, hal jelentése fluor-, klór- vagy brómatom, és R jelentése metil- vagy etilcsoport, vagy ennek mezőgazdaságilag elfogadható sója, észtere vagy amidja, és (b) egy második gyomirtó szert aminopirialid vagy triklopil köréből választva.

2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol, az (I) általános képletű vegyületre, hal jelentése fluor- vagy klóratom és R jelentése metilcsoport.

3. Az 1. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol az első gyomirtó szer 4-amino-3-klór-6-(4-klór-2-fluor-3-metoxi-fenil)-piridin-2-karbonsav-származék.

4. A 3. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol a 4-amino-3-klór-6-(4-klór-2-fluor-3-metoxi-fenil)-piridin-2-karbonsav-származék 4-amino-3-klór-6-(4-klór-2-fluor-3-metoxi-fenil)-piridin-2-karbonsav-metil-észter, 4-amino-3-klór-6-(4-klór-2-fluor-3-metoxi-fenil)-piridin-2-karbonsav-káliumsó vagy 4-amino-3-klór-6-(4-klór-2-fluor-3-metoxi-fenil)-piridin-2-karbonsav-trietil-ammoniumsó.

5. Az 1. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol a második gyomirtó szer aminopirialid.

6. Az 1. igénypont szerinti keverék, amely továbbá tartalmaz gyomirtó safenert.

7. A 6. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol a gyomirtó safener klokvintocet-mexil.

8. A 6. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol a gyomirtó safener mefenpir-dietil.

9. Az 1. igénypont szerinti keverék, ahol a (I) általános képletű piridin-karbonsav komponensnek a második gyomirtó szer komponenshez viszonyított tömegaránya 5:1 és 1:256 között van.

10. Gyomirtó hatású készítmény, amely gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségű, az 1. igénypont szerinti gyomirtó hatású keveréket és mezőgazdaságilag elfogadható adjuvánst vagy vivőanyagot tartalmaz.

11. Eljárás nem kívánt növényzet visszaszorítására, amely magában foglalja az 1. igénypont szerinti

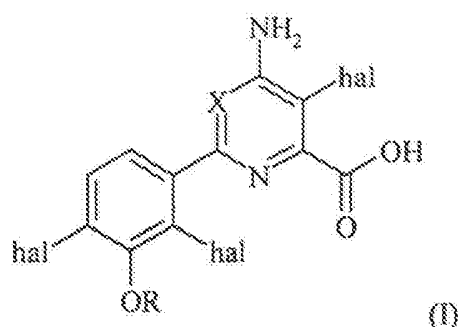
gyomirtó hatású keverék gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségének kiadását a növényzetre vagy annak fejlődési helyére, valamint a talajon vagy az öntöző vízben való alkalmazását a növényzet kifejlődésének vagy növekedésének megakadályozására.

12. A 11. igénypont szerinti eljárás, ahol a gyomirtó hatású keverék alkalmazása 8 g/ha és 1200 g/ha közötti alkalmazási arányban történik, a gyomirtó hatású keverékben lévő hatóanyagok teljes mennyiségére vonatkozta.

13. A 12. igénypont szerinti eljárás, ahol az első gyomirtó szer alkalmazása 4 g/ha és 70 g/ha közötti alkalmazási arányban történik, és a második gyomirtó szer alkalmazása 4 g/ha és 1120 g/ha közötti alkalmazási arányban történik, és ahol a második gyomirtó szer gabonagyom- vagy rizsgyomirtó szer.

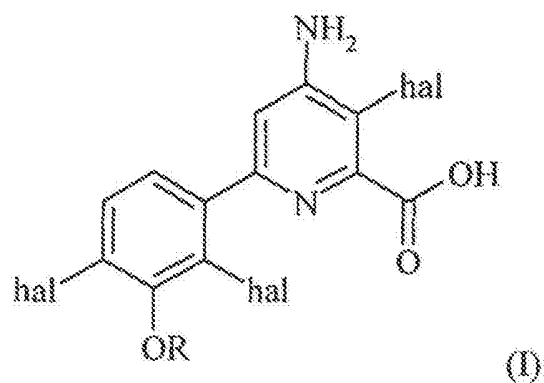
14. A 11. igénypont szerinti eljárás, ahol a gyomirtó hatású keverék komponensei alkalmazása vagy külön, vagy több részből álló gyomirtó hatású rendszer részeként történik.

15. A 11. igénypont szerinti eljárás nem kívánt növényzet visszaszorítására gabonafélékben, amely magában foglalja gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségű gyomirtó hatású keverék kiadását a növényzetre vagy annak fejlődési helyére, valamint a talajon való alkalmazását a növényzet kifejlődésének megakadályozására, amely keverék tartalmaz gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségben (a) egy első gyomirtó szert, amely egy, a (I) általános képletű piridin-karbonsav:



ahol a képletben X jelentése CH-csoport, hal jelentése fluor-, klór- vagy brómatom, és R jelentése metil- vagy etilcsoport, vagy ennek mezőgazdaságilag elfogadható sója, észtere vagy amidja, és egy (b) aminopirididot.

16. A 11. igénypont szerinti eljárás nem kívánt növényzet visszaszorítására rizsben, amely magában foglalja gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségű gyomirtó hatású keverék kiadását a növényzetre vagy annak fejlődési helyére, valamint a talajon vagy vízben való alkalmazását a növényzet kifejlődésének vagy növekedésének megakadályozására, amely keverék tartalmaz gyomirtó szerként hatásos mennyiségben (a) egy első gyomirtó szert, amely egy, a (I) általános képletű piridin-karbonsav:



ahol a képletben hal jelentése fluor-, klór- vagy brómatom, és R jelentése metil- vagy etilcsoport, vagy ennek mezőgazdaságilag elfogadható sója, észtere vagy amidja, és egy (b) triklopir.

17. A 11. igénypont szerinti eljárás, ahol a második gyomirtó szer aminopiridid, és a nem kívánt növényzet tyúkhúr, orvosi székfű, perzsa veronika, vadárvácska, baracklevelű keserűfű, seprőfű, fekete mustár, sallangos gólyaorr vagy szulák.